

## U.S. Plans Japan Trade Surplus New Aid to Falls for 4th Month Contras

### Shultz Renews Support for a Peace Accord

By John M. Goshko  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Thursday that President Ronald Reagan would ask Congress for \$270 million to provide the Nicaraguan rebels with military and other aid over an 18-month period after current aid expires at the end of this month.

In testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Shultz asserted a need to "end the doubt and uncertainty" about U.S. support for the rebels, also known as contras.

At the same time, he said the administration would continue efforts to reach a diplomatic solution in Central America. He said a regional peace plan approved Aug. 7 had "many positive aspects."

He said the aid request would not be made until after the contras' present \$100 million in U.S. aid expires on Sept. 30.

But in the face of repeated calls by Democratic members of the committee to hold the request until the peace process among five Central American countries is concluded, Mr. Shultz refused to say when the administration was likely to act.

"He also denied that sending the request to Congress before Nov. 7, the deadline set by the Central American governments for beginning a cease-fire and making progress toward democratic reforms, would jeopardize chances for the accord."

Instead, Mr. Shultz insisted that enabling the contras to maintain their military strength would put pressure on Nicaragua's government.

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Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's merchandise trade surplus narrowed in August for the fourth consecutive month, mainly because of a large increase in imports.

The U.S. dollar, which has been pulled down by Japan's large trade surplus with the United States, strengthened on the report.

The Finance Ministry said Thursday that Japan's unadjusted trade surplus fell to \$5.15 billion in August from \$7.48 billion in August 1986, a decline of 31.1 percent.

The numbers do not take into account seasonal fluctuations in trade.

Officials noted, however, that the fall in the surplus was due more to increased imports than to particular strength in exports and that the increase in imports was mainly caused by higher oil prices.

Imports in August were up 32.9 percent from August 1986 to \$12.43 billion, the sharpest year-to-year increase since July 1980. Oil imports averaged \$18.20 a barrel in August, compared with \$10.33 in the same month of 1986, the Finance Ministry said.

Exports increased a low 4.4 percent to \$17.58 billion. A continued decline in the growth of exports was also a contributing factor to the narrower surplus, the officials said.

Japan's surplus was down from \$6.99 billion in July. Imports fell 3.8 percent from \$12.91 billion in July and exports dropped 11.7 percent from \$19.91 billion.

The surplus with the United States fell to \$3.73 billion from \$4.41 billion a year earlier, a ministry official said. The surplus with the United States had been \$4.79 billion in July.

Exports to the United States dropped 1.6 percent from a year earlier to \$6.59 billion in August, while imports climbed 27.5 percent to \$2.66 billion, the ministry reported. The officials attributed the decline in the surplus with the United States to the continued

drop in exports of Japanese cars and the big rise in imports of lumber and aircraft from the United States during the month.

The appreciation of the yen against the dollar and other currencies has made Japanese goods more expensive overseas and slowed the pace of export growth.

The dollar has dropped by about

40 percent against the yen since September 1985, when the major industrialized nations agreed to guide the U.S. currency lower to help the United States regain international competitiveness and cut its trade deficit.

Japan is responsible for much of the overall U.S. trade deficit, and a Japanese economist said his bank forecast that half of 1987's U.S. trade deficit would be brought on by Japan.

Foreign-exchange markets have been expecting the United States to report a merchandise trade deficit for July of as much as \$18 billion when it releases the data on Friday. The deficit was \$15.7 billion in June.

Anticipation of such a huge deficit has undermined the dollar, which had threatened to slip below 140 yen, although this pessimism may have abated to some extent, dealers said.

The dollar gained Thursday, as traders saw in the Japanese trade figures some hope that the U.S. deficit may not be as large as they feared. The dollar closed in New York at 142.450 yen, up from 141.975 at Wednesday's close, and at 1.8053 Deutsche marks, up from 1.8023 (Story, Page 16).

"The extremely bearish sentiment which has been prevailing in the market may have moderated somewhat," said Susumu Takemoto, senior economist for the Industrial Bank of Japan.

(AP, Reuters)



Iranian dissidents who briefly occupied their embassy in Oslo on Thursday left the mission with bags over their heads to prevent identification after they had surrendered to police.

## Iranians Abroad Protest Islamic Rule

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

OSLO — Iranian dissidents occupied or attacked Iranian offices in Norway, France and West Germany on Thursday in protests against the Islamic government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Three injuries were reported.

In addition, a bomb blew a hole in the front of the Kuwait-French Bank in Paris early Thursday in the second attack on an Arab bank in the city this week. There was no immediate claim of responsibility.

Eleven assailants surrendered after occupying the Iranian Embassy in Oslo for more than two hours and injuring three persons, Norway's national news agency, NTB, reported.

Banners outside the seized embassy had initials that appeared to identify the group as the Organization of the Guerrillas of the People's Fedayin of Iran.

The organization is a Marxist group whose members have been a constant target of arrests and execution in Iran. The group, virtually

wiped out in Iran, maintains a network of student supporters in Europe.

Protesters in Frankfurt and Paris said they belonged to the same organization. They said they carried out the attacks in support of political prisoners in Iran.

In Paris, protesters shattered windows at the Iran Air offices on the Avenue des Champs-Élysées, police said. They left behind tracts denouncing the Iranian government.

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## Iran Attacks Gulf Tanker; Iraqi Air Raids Said to Kill 61

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANAMA, Bahrain — Iraqi warplanes bombed industrial centers in Iran and an Iranian speedboat rocketed a supertanker Thursday, the day before UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar was to begin a Gulf peace mission.

Iran said 61 civilians were killed or wounded in the Iraqi raids. Iraq said 19 persons were killed by retaliatory Iranian shelling.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar left New York on Thursday. After an overnight stop in Paris, he is due in Baghdad on Friday, before traveling to Baghdad, he said he remained hopeful that his weeklong mission would bring a truce in the Gulf War.

Meanwhile, Iraq and Libya issued a joint statement Thursday in Baghdad indicating an end to Libya's support for Iran in the seven-year war between Iran and Iraq.

The statement declared that the continuation of the war "represents a dangerous threat to peace in the region and wastes the Arab and Islamic energies," the official Iraqi press agency said.

In Washington, Reagan administration officials said Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger would travel to the Gulf later this month, primarily to visit U.S. military personnel in the region. One official said Mr. Weinberger probably would visit Saudi Arabia and Bahrain to discuss their support of the U.S. Navy force in the Middle East.

Iraq said its air raids would continue until Iran complies with the July 20 cease-fire resolution passed

unanimously by the United Nations Security Council. The Iraqis have said they will accept the truce if the Iranians do, but Iran has not given a definitive answer.

Salvage executives based in the Gulf said Iranian commandos in one, or perhaps two, speedboats attacked the Cypriot-flag supertanker Haven with rocket-propelled grenades, causing some damage but no casualties.

A six-week lull in the "tanker war" on commercial shipping in the Gulf followed the Security Council action, but attacks resumed two weeks ago.

The official Iraqi News Agency quoted a war communiqué Thursday as saying that "large formations" of warplanes made "destructive raids" on factories, power plants and communications centers "deep inside Iranian territory."

It said all aircraft returned safely from the attacks in western Iran on Shabab, Garand, Maragha, Doroud and Bakhtaran, formerly called Kermanshah.

Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency said Iraqi jets killed 25 civilians in Doroud, and another 36 in Amirabad.

Official Tehran radio said Revolutionary Guards shelled the airport, railroad station, television station and military garrisons in the southern Iraqi port city of Basra through the night and morning, causing "heavy damage."

The radio said military installations in Iraq's southern port of Umm Qasr also were shelled.

Iraqi communiques said Iranian artillery also bombarded the northern city of Sulaimaniyah, killing 11 civilians and wounding others. They reported eight civilians killed in Basra.

Reports from the salvage executives said the 232,164-ton Haven was hit by grenade and machine-gun fire shortly after midnight in the southern Gulf, off the United Arab Emirates.

Lloyd's Shipping Intelligence Unit in London said the attack may have come from an Iranian frigate firing a 4.5-inch gun, followed by machine guns.

Attacks by Iranian speedboats had been expected since Iraq ended a three-day recess in the war on shipping with attacks Tuesday night near Iran's Kharg Island oil export terminal.

The Security Council had requested a suspension of attacks in the Gulf during Mr. Pérez de Cuellar's visit.

He is to spend two days in Tehran meeting with President Ali Khamenei, Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati and Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of Iran's parliament, before flying to Baghdad.

(AP, Reuters)

## Pope Arrives in Miami At Start of 2d U.S. Tour

The Associated Press

MIAMI — Pope John Paul II, arriving here Thursday for an 11-day tour of the United States, told thousands who greeted him: "I come as a friend, a friend of Americans."

"I come as one who already knows you and loves you," the pope told President Ronald Reagan and a throng of 1,500 dignitaries on hand for his arrival at Miami International Airport.

"As you know, we will listen," Mr. Reagan told John Paul. "For with all our hearts, we yearn to make this good land better still."

The pope, making his second visit to the United States and the 36th foreign trip of his papacy, heard Mr. Reagan tell him:

"In Poland, you experienced Nazism and Communism. As pope, you suffered a terrorist attack that nearly claimed your life."

"Still you proclaim that the central message of time — that the central message of all time — is not hatred but love."

In his arrival address, the pontiff said: "I come as a friend of the poor and the sick and dying, those who are struggling with the problems of our day; those who are rising and falling and stumbling on the journey of life; those who are seeking and discovering, and those not yet finding, the deep meaning of 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'"

The pope appealed to "Americans who have received so much in freedom and prosperity and human enrichment to continue to share all this with so many brothers and sisters throughout the other countries of the world who are still waiting and hoping to live according to standards worthy of the children of God."

Comments on Waldheim

Around the plane taking him to Miami, the pope said that homosexuals were not outcasts from the church and expressed deep concern over the spread of AIDS, Reuters reported.

John Paul also defended his meeting in June with President Kurt Waldheim of Austria which provoked widespread Jewish anger.

On homosexuals, the pope declared: "They are not outcasts, the homosexuals. Like all people who suffer they are inside the church. Not inside the church, they are in the heart of the church."

The Vatican aroused anger last year when it issued a document calling homosexual acts "an intrinsic moral evil."

The pope was asked whether it had been a mistake to meet Mr. Waldheim, whose World War II record in the Nazi German Army has aroused controversy.

John Paul replied: "No. It was necessary. It's necessary to show the same appreciation, the same esteem, for every people. He came as a president, democratically elected, of a people."

An effort to deal with the losses



President Ronald Reagan smoothing the pope's wind-swept robe after John Paul's arrival Thursday at the Miami airport.

## Yugoslav Leaders Hurt by Debt Scandal

By Henry Kamm  
New York Times Service

BELGRADE — A financial scandal involving one of Yugoslavia's largest companies has embroiled the political leadership as well as the man scheduled to become the next president of Yugoslavia.

He is Hamdija Pozdovac, the Bosnian member of the rotating collegial federal presidency.

The state company, a major food producer, had issued false promissory notes estimated at \$350 million, but possibly worth as much as \$500 million, to at least 57 banks. The company, Agrokombank, is unable to meet its obligations, as are several of its creditor banks.

[Yugoslav newspapers Thursday put the amount of the notes at \$863 million, Agence France-Presse reported from Belgrade.]

The scandal was disclosed at a time when Yugoslavia, whose foreign debt is more than \$17 billion, is preparing to discuss with its creditor banks and the International Monetary Fund a further rescheduling of debt obligations.

The revelations of the scope of the country's internal indebtedness are expected to intensify demands that the government find ways to help the economy fend off the industrial and commercial enterprises habitually report losses and are kept going only by infusions of state funds, companies have usually bailed one another out with loans not backed by cash.

An effort to deal with the losses

is a stricter bankruptcy law that took effect this year. Companies habitually in debt could be forced into bankruptcy. But if strictly applied, the law could eliminate 7,000 companies and 1.5 million jobs.

As yet, Yugoslav political analysts and economists do not expect it to be widely enforced.

The Yugoslav press has reported that the State Auditing Office discovered that promissory notes worth \$8.8 billion were created between enterprises or between banks and enterprises last year alone.

This month, the Federal Statistical

Office announced that inflation at the end of August was 116.6 percent compared with August 1986.

In recent weeks, the Yugoslav press has carried revelations that have prompted some newspapers to call the affair Agrokombank scandal. The scandal has been depicted as evidence that the government of Prime Minister Branko Mikulic is unable to come to terms with Yugoslavia's economic problems.

When Mr. Mikulic took power last year he had a reputation of authoritarianism.

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Nonetheless, he has failed to instill the discipline that Yugoslav and creditor bankers and economists see as the only way out of the economic crisis. The index of prices and three-digit inflation have been accompanied by unemployment that is at about 1 million in a work force of 6.8 million.

In this highly decentralized nation of six federal republics and two autonomous provinces, each jealous of the other's prerogatives and those of the federal government.

See BELGRADE, Page 2.

## Honecker Foresees Open Border

By Robert J. McCartney  
Washington Post Service

NEUNKIRCHEN, West Germany — Erich Honecker, the East German leader, said Thursday that he believed the border between East and West Germany could become a normal one if the two states continued the "peaceful cooperation" begun with his visit to West Germany this week.

Mr. Honecker's statement appeared to mark the first time that the Communist government of East Germany has raised the possibility of tearing down the Berlin Wall, which is manned by border guards with orders to shoot people who cross the border without permission.

The apparent catch in Mr. Honecker's offer was his suggestion that the border would become a fully recognized international boundary. West Germany officially seeks that the two countries someday be reunited.

"I believe that if we work together toward it," Mr. Honecker said, "in accordance with the communiqué that we have just signed in Bonn, and if, in connection with this, we demonstrate further peaceful cooperation, then the day will come when the borders will no longer divide us, but when they will unite us, as the border between the German Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Poland unites us."

He delivered his comment at the town hall in Neunkirchen, after making his first visit since 1948 to the nearby mining village of Welschbierchen where he grew up.

■ Bonn's Reaction

Sources in the Ministry for Inter-German Affairs in Bonn said Mr. Honecker's vision would be carefully studied, Reuters reported Thursday.

Friedhelm Ost, the West German

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## U.S. Hope: A Summit In November

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan says that he hopes an arms control agreement can be reached with Moscow on intermediate-range missiles and that he thinks late November would be the best time for a summit meeting with Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

"We all feel there is ground for great optimism" about the arms talks in Geneva, Mr. Reagan said Wednesday night at a state dinner for Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson of Sweden. He added that "we would think late November would probably be best" for a summit meeting.

[The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, announced Thursday that the president would meet with the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, in Washington next Tuesday to discuss arms control prospects, United Press International reported.]

The Los Angeles Times reported Thursday that Kenneth L. Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said he expected Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev to sign an arms control treaty in late October or late November.

A summit meeting must wait until at least mid-October because preparations will take that long, Mr. Adelman said. Failing that, he said, talks would have to be put off until late November because of Mr. Gorbachev's role in celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Communist revolution.

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## Pakistan Fears Gulf Contagion at Home

By Steven R. Weisman  
New York Times Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The widening war in the Gulf is stirring new concern in Pakistan that its already disaffected Shiite Muslim minority could become increasingly inflamed and likely to clash with the country's Sunni majority.

Tensions between Shiite and Sunni Muslims have grown in the last several months, as have fights between groups of Iranians living in Pakistan who actively favor Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran.

Such tensions have a long history in Pakistan. The Sunnis say they represent 85 percent or more of the country's Muslims, but the Shites have become more and more vocal with the rise of Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran, where Shites are in the majority.

Pakistan is officially neutral in the war between Iran and Iraq, Pakistanis say they are acutely uncomfortable because of the rising violence, particularly since their country has traditionally taken pains to have a peaceful and cordial diplomatic relationship with Iran.

This has been a Pakistani sun under Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who was overthrown in 1979, and under Ayatollah Khomeini.

"We cannot afford to take positions that are partisan that would alienate Iran," said a Pakistani official. He noted that Pakistan had tense, even openly hostile relations with its other neighbors: India, the Soviet Union and Afghanistan.

The Shiite-Sunni clashes have

added another dimension to religious violence that already existed in Pakistan.

Three persons were killed in July in an unusual series of armed attacks by pro- and anti-Khomeini groups, which included the firing of rockets, grenades and bombs at several houses in a suburb of Karachi. Other attacks occurred at Quetta in western Pakistan.

The Pakistani authorities said some of the people arrested after the attacks were Iranian revolutionaries who may have come to track down and eradicate enemies of the ayatollah. A leftist anti-Khomeini movement has been active in Pakistan in recent years.

A few days after the Karachi violence, a bomb went off in a

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Dow close: UP 26.78

The dollar in New York:

DM \$ Yes 87

13045 1.6465 142.40 6.0388



## In Spain, Immigrants Find Jobs and Racism

### Black Africans Complain of Bias, But Many Residents Deny Problem

By Paul Delaney  
New York Times Service  
MADRID, Spain — They are few in number and speak quietly so as not to draw attention to their often illegal status, yet they always stand out because of the color of their skin.

They are the blacks in Spain. Most live here in Catalonia, in the northeast corner of the country, and work the fields picking fruit and vegetables. Most say they left their homes in Gambia and Senegal to escape poverty.

They found work easily enough, but they say they also found racism. While Arabs and gypsies also complain of racism, Spaniards either say they are not aware of any such problems or deny that they exist.

"Spanish people are real racists, the authorities more so than the common people," said Momodou Cham, the outgoing head of Jama Kafo, which in the Mandingo language of West Africa means People's Association.

Jama Kafo is the nearest thing in Spain to a black community. There are an estimated 151,000 Africans in Spain, out of a population of 40 million. No one knows for certain how many illegal immigrants are in the country. But estimates run as high as 400,000, mostly from North Africa, with a good number also from Latin America.

The orchards and fields surrounding the textile town of Matarró, 12 miles (19 kilometers) north of Barcelona, are a magnet for African migrant workers without visas or work permits. They are hired as laborers to do "stump labor" at low wages, almost no benefits and often poor working conditions.

Mr. Cham said there had been many racial incidents, some involving youths fighting over girls, some occurring at discotheques and dances and at least two cases where policemen shot blacks, one fatally. He also said Africans, particularly bachelors, experience housing discrimination and were subjected to sneers, snubs and other forms of social rejection.

Occasionally, there is graffiti scrawled on walls saying "Africans go home" and "Africans take jobs from us" and even "KKK" for Ku Klux Klan.

The most serious problems have been in connection with work, which led to the founding of Jama Kafo, said Mr. Cham, 38, a former merchant sailor.

"They exploit us and cheat us and expect us not to fight back," he said. "They think we are radicals and I think they're right."

Mr. Cham said there had been conflicts with labor unions that he said seemed more interested in helping the farmers exploit the migrant workers.

Josep Riera, the Catalan coordinator of the Farm Workers Union, denied the assertions and said he was trying to help improve conditions for black workers.

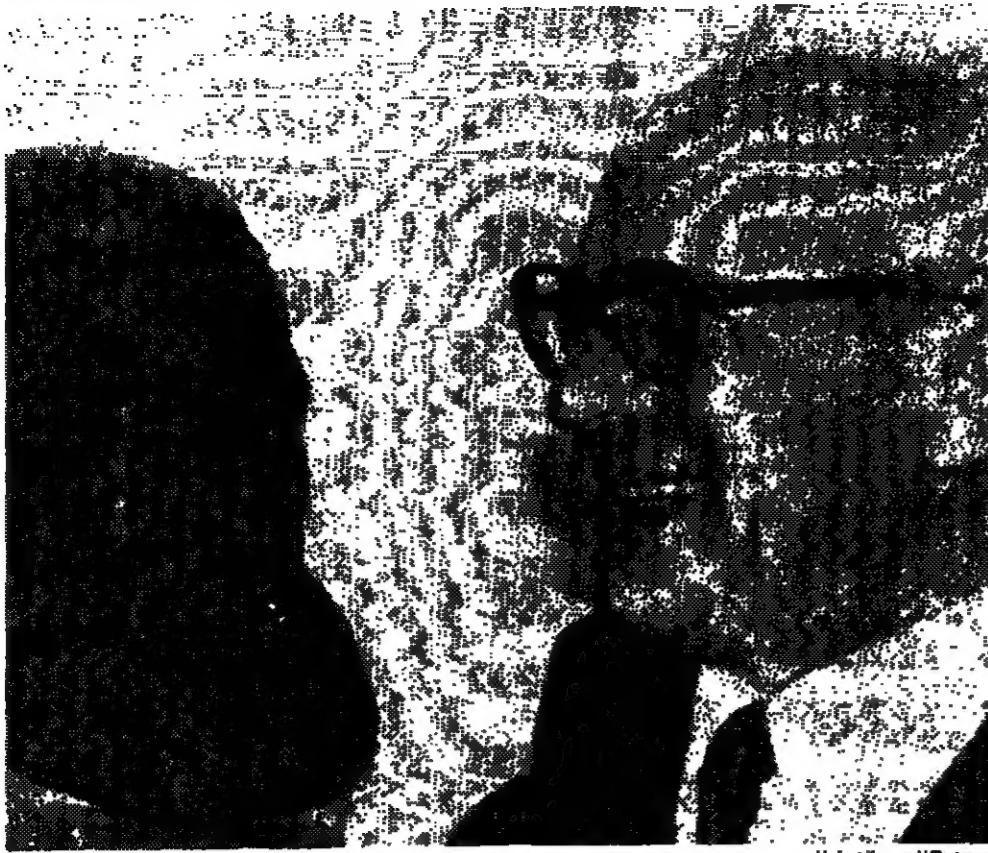
He acknowledged that wages were a sticky issue because, he said, the migrants' low pay distorted pay scales in the region and made negotiating with farmers more difficult.

Spain to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the United States, and Mr. Cham and his successor as the organization's head, Sheriff Jarju, come closest to being civil rights leaders. Both have legal residency status.

Mr. Cham's assessment is shared by Amanda de Miguel, a Madrid writer and sociologist.

"It is very clear that there is a race problem in Spain," he said. "But the Spanish temperament is to ignore problems, hide your head in the sand ostrich-like."

Government officials denied any knowledge of bias. Perhaps because the proportion of nonwhites



Erich Honecker, the East German leader, viewing a bust of Karl Marx in the house where Marx was born in Trier, West Germany. On Thursday, Mr. Honecker also returned to the town where he grew up, Wiebelskirchen in the Saarland, for the first time since 1943.

## HONECKER: East German Foresees Border Opening

(Continued from Page 1)

man government spokesman, said Mr. Honecker's remarks showed that East Germany was "moving in what we regard as the right direction."

"What General Secretary Honecker said corresponds to what Chancellor Kohl and Honecker talked about in Bonn," Mr. Ost was quoted as saying by the newspaper Bild Zeitung. He was referring to meetings between Mr. Honecker and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany earlier this week.

The joint communiqué issued in Bonn on Tuesday at the end of the talks said both sides would strive to ease contacts between their peoples.

But the two leaders exchanged harsh words on human rights, and Mr. Honecker said their different social and economic systems could no more mix than fire and water.

Throughout his visit, Mr. Honecker has been dogged by small groups of protesters demanding the demolition of the Berlin Wall, whose construction he supervised.

Earlier Thursday, Mr. Honecker came home to the town where he began his political life, news agencies reported from Wiebelskirchen.

In the most emotional part of his five-day visit to West Germany,

Mr. Honecker, 75, stood silently by his parents' grave, shielded from cameras by two birch trees.

Gertrud Hoppe, 70, Mr. Honecker's sister and the sole occupant of the family house, had met him in the nearby state capital of Saarbrücken. They made the journey home together in a limousine.

The first visit to West Germany by an East German leader since the two states were founded in 1949, Mr. Honecker's journey has been hailed as a milestone in relations between the countries.

(Reuters, AP)

## PAKISTAN: Gulf-Inspired Fears

(Continued from Page 1)

Karachi marketplace, killing more than 70 people. At the time, the government attributed the bombing to the Afghan secret police, since Kabul is believed to have carried out many other such attacks to thwart Pakistan's aid to anti-government rebels in Afghanistan.

Some intelligence officials, however, suspect that Iranians also may have had a hand in the bombing.

(Bombs exploded in crowded markets in two Pakistani cities Thursday, killing two persons and wounding 57. The Associated Press reported, quoting officials in Lahore. No group immediately claimed responsibility for either blast.)

[Both deaths occurred at Lahore, where a bomb exploded in a produce market. Officials at a Lahore

hospital said 40 persons were injured, five of them seriously. At Peshawar, near the Afghan border, 17 persons were injured when a bomb concealed in a parked car went off outside a meat market.]

In northwest Pakistan, Shiites who make up the majority in some areas have attacked Sunni Afghan refugees who have flooded the area since the beginning of the fighting in Afghanistan. These Shiites express sympathy for the Soviet-backed Kabul government in its war against the Afghan rebels.

In the last few days, fearing new Sunni-Shiite violence, Pakistan paramilitary police have enforced a widespread curfew throughout Karachi and sent in heavy reinforcements in Rawalpindi, Lahore and other cities to prevent skirmishes between Sunnis and Shiites during a major Muslim holiday.

(AP, Reuters)

## U.S. Argues Soviet View Of Treaty Favored SDI

By David K. Shippler  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department has asserted that the Soviet Union, in public statements after the signing of the anti-ballistic missile treaty in 1972, made clear its belief that the accord permitted the testing and development of defensive weapons equivalent to the Strategic Defense Initiative.

The argument was made in the third and final part of a long analysis of the treaty by Abraham D. Sofaer, the State Department's legal adviser.

The document, sent to Congress on Wednesday, constituted the latest round in a debate over the scope of the 1972 treaty, which limited the deployment of anti-ballistic missile systems by both the United States and the Soviet Union.

Soviet authorities and some U.S. experts, including all but one of the Americans who negotiated the treaty, have asserted that the accord bars testing and development of the Strategic Defense Initiative, popularly called "star wars." The program would set up a system of space-based lasers and other futuristic weapons.

[Tass said Thursday that the State Department "was in essence trying to justify a 'right' of the United States to interpret any international treaty in the way it suits the U.S.," Reuters reported from Moscow.]

Also Wednesday, the State Department said Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, would sign an agreement in Washington next week setting up nuclear risk-reduction centers.

The centers, to be staffed by U.S. military personnel in Moscow, and Soviet personnel in Washington, would be linked by a new, high-speed communications system, independent of the hot line, for use in giving notice of ballistic missile tests and other events covered by arms agreements and other treaties.

Although the two powers are close to an accord eliminating their intermediate-range nuclear weapons, they are stalled in efforts to negotiate a more substantial treaty reducing long-range strategic nuclear arms, partly because of a dispute over the Reagan administration's proposed space-based missile defense system.

Mr. Sofaer has been enlisted by the administration to provide a legal basis for the view that the ABM treaty offers no obstacle to testing and development of a space-based defense.

In the latest volume, Mr. Sofaer cited several Soviet statements that, he said, reinforced the view that Moscow did not regard the treaty as barring weapons based on technology not yet developed.

"During negotiation of clarifying interpretations," he wrote, "and at other times between 1972 and 1978, the Soviets repeatedly expressed the view that the treaty was intended to regulate conventional ABM systems."

■ U.S. Aide Assails Moscow

Paul H. Nitze, the special U.S. arms control adviser, criticized Moscow on Thursday for raising "further objections" to a superpower accord on medium- and short-range nuclear missiles. The Associated Press reported from Brussels.

He commented on a report in a London daily, The Guardian, that said the Soviets now wanted Washington to destroy 400 Pershing-IA nuclear warheads in the United States along with 72 in West Germany.

The Guardian quoted Viktor P. Karpov, the Soviet arms negotiator, as saying in an interview, "All warheads of this class of missile must be eliminated."

(AP, AFP)

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Kanak Criticizes Vote Preparations

LA FOA, New Caledonia (Combined Dispatches) — Jean-Marie Tjibou, the leader of New Caledonian separatists, accused France on Thursday of destroying the credibility of Sunday's independence referendum by swamping the Pacific territory with troops.

He said that France had sent in 7,300 soldiers and police, one for every 12 voters. The soldiers, paramilitary gendarmes and riot police are to be stationed across the French territory by Sept. 13, when some 85,000 voters go to the polls.

"What can be the credibility of a referendum held under such heavy military surveillance?" Mr. Tjibou asked at a news conference in La Foë, 75 miles (120 kilometers) north of the capital, Noumea. Mr. Tjibou heads the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, which is boycotting the vote on the ground that it gives too little weight to the indigenous Kanaks, who represent 43 percent of the population of 145,000.

In Papua New Guinea, meanwhile, police fired tear-gas to disperse some 250 students who staged a demonstration Thursday outside the French Embassy against French policy in New Caledonia, the French ambassador said.

(Reuters, AFP)

### Schluter Presents Cabinet in Denmark

COPENHAGEN (Combined Dispatches) — Prime Minister Poul Schluter presented his reshuffled cabinet to Queen Margrethe II on Thursday, completing the formation of a minority government weakened by election setbacks.

Mr. Schluter replaced four ministers, including the defense minister, and added one minister to the outgoing 21 members of the cabinet. The four-party, center-right coalition is backed by only 70 of the 179 legislators. It faces a strengthened opposition bloc of Social Democrats and members of the Socialist People's Party, which won a combined 81 seats in the election Tuesday.

The former prime minister, Anker Joergensen, announced on Thursday that he was resigning as leader of the Social Democrats. Although the opposition bloc gained, the Social Democrats actually saw their parliamentary strength cut to 54 seats from 56.

(AP, Reuters)

### Kim Dae Jung Heartened by Support

SEOUL (AFP) — Kim Dae Jung, the South Korean opposition leader, indicated Thursday that a successful two-day tour of his southwestern base of support had encouraged him to run for president.

"Those people want me to play a greater role," Mr. Kim said of the hundreds of thousands of supporters who turned out to welcome him in Kwangju and his former constituency in nearby Mokpo port. He said on the train returning to Seoul that the turnout had affected his pending decision on whether to run in a December vote that will be South Korea's first free presidential election since 1971.

He said he was planning trips to other regions this month, possibly with Kim Young Sam, the leader of the main opposition Renminmin Democratic Party. The two Kim's have repeatedly pledged to amicably choose between themselves a single presidential candidate, but observers said neither man appeared prepared to relinquish the nomination to the other.

(AP, Reuters)

### German Hostage Said to Be Alive

BOON (Reuters) — West German authorities said Thursday that Rudolf Cordes, a businessman seized in Beirut in January, was still alive, according to information supplied to them by Alfred Schmidt, who was freed in Lebanon on Monday.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Mr. Schmidt had told West German officials that Mr. Cordes had not been killed by his kidnappers. Mr. Schmidt, who was freed after eight months in captivity, has been at a secret location since he returned to West Germany early Tuesday.

The spokesman refused to comment on reports that Mr. Schmidt, an engineer for Siemens, the electronics company, had said he and Mr. Cordes were held together for much of the time. Mr. Cordes, a manager for the Hoechst chemicals concern, was seized by gunmen in West Beirut on Jan. 17, three days before Mr. Schmidt was kidnapped.

(AP, Reuters)

### For the Record

The Turkish parliament, voting along party lines Thursday, called a general election for Nov. 1, a full year ahead of schedule. (AP)

The Palestine Liberation Organization denied Thursday in Tunis that its leader, Yasser Arafat, had sent a message to the Israeli government offering direct talks on Middle East peace. (Reuters)

The Ethiopian military ruler, Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, was chosen the first president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia on Thursday and said that civilian rule had been restored. Colonel Mengistu has governed since 1977 as chairman of a Provisional Military Administrative Council. (Reuters)

### TRAVEL UPDATE

#### St. Gotthard Rail Service to Reopen

BERN (AP) — Full rail passenger service will resume Sunday across the St. Gotthard route, Switzerland's main north-south link, the Swiss Federal Railways said Thursday.

Nearly three weeks after heavy rains washed out tracks, most trains are expected to return to normal schedules. Minor delays will be caused by continuing single-track service between the Uri canton towns of Gurnelien and Wassen, a railways statement said. Partial service on the St. Gotthard resumed last week.

The California Legislature has passed a bill outlawing smoking on airplanes, trains and buses in the state. If signed into law by Governor George Deukmejian, the measure would prohibit smoking on all public transportation within the state's boundaries beginning Jan. 1. (Reuters)

The Bremer rail link between Italy, Austria and West Germany, blocked early Wednesday by the derailment of a freight train, reopened to international traffic Thursday, Italian rail officials said. (AP)

### DOONESBURY

BATTLE STATIONS: EVERYONE! MECHAN'S ABOUT TO MAKE ANOTHER APPOINTMENT!

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## CONTRA: Shultz Says U.S. Plans More Aid to Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)

ment to stop spreading communist subversion and resolve disputes with its neighbors.

If Congress goes along with the administration's new request, the rebels will be assured of U.S. assistance until after Mr. Reagan's departure from office in January 1989.

Mr. Shultz did not say what percentage of the request would be earmarked for military aid. The current \$100 million allocation earmarks roughly 70 percent for military assistance and 30 percent for humanitarian aid.

The speaker of the House of Representatives, Jim Wright of Texas, who has backed the peace initiative enthusiastically, said Thursday that it would be "inappropriate" to seek aid for the Contras "during the time the peace process is moving forward."

Mr. Wright, a Democrat, said: "If such a request is made, it would anticipate the failure of the peace plan. I don't anticipate failure. I anticipate success."

One of the peace plan's provisions would cut off U.S. aid to the Contras and all other outside aid to Central American insurgents.

Mr. Shultz, while insisting that the administration supports the negotiations among Nicaragua, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala, said:

"It is simply not in our national interest to leave the Sandinista regime unconstrained by credible resistance forces on the basis of a hope or a promise. We have too much at stake."

Aides to Mr. Wright said that on Wednesday night the president's national security adviser, Frank C. Carlucci, advised the speaker and the House Democratic leadership of the administration's intention to submit the \$270 million contra request Oct. 1.

According to the aides, Mr. Wright and the others told Mr. Carlucci that such a move would cause Congress to vote overwhelmingly against the request. That warning apparently caused the administration to revise its strategy and adopt the more flexible approach taken by Mr. Shultz on Thursday.

### Nicaraguan Foes Freed

Two critics of the Nicaraguan government, a day after their release from jail, have asserted that the government will have to free thousands of other prisoners to prove its intent to uphold the Central American peace accord signed last month. The New York Times reported from Managua.

The two men, both lawyers, served 24 days of a 30-day sentence after being detained at an opposi-

tion rally in Managua last month. Many international groups and several foreign governments had pressed for their release.

The men were turned over Tuesday to a visiting U.S. senator, Tom Harkin, Democrat of Iowa.

"We are waiting to see if our release is the beginning of an amnesty that will lead to freedom for thousands of people," said Lino Hernandez, director of the Permanent Commission for Human Rights, a private organization. "This will be a real test for the Sandinistas. I have my doubts that they will do it."

The other lawyer released Tuesday, Alberto Saborio, president of the Nicaraguan Bar Association, said Wednesday that only a complete amnesty would be acceptable.

### Riot Over Calcutta Center

CALCUTTA (UPI) — About 10,000 people protesting the construction of a cultural center rioted Thursday, prompting officers to fire tear gas and bullets in clashes that left at least 50 persons injured, the police said.

### BELGRADE: Leaders Hurt in Fallout From Scandal

(Continued from Page 1)

Fikret Abdic, is a member of the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party and a member of the Federal Assembly, or parliament. On Tuesday, Mr. Abdic's arrest on the charge of counter-revolution was announced.

The State Auditing Office, which has no judicial power, has demanded the arrest of 92 officials of Agrokomerc and credit banks. Six senior company officials had previously been arrested and charged with malfeasance.

Mr. Abdic has embarrassed the national leadership by stating that

## AIDS Fear Stops U.S. Navy Visit

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A demand by Costa Rica that the U.S. Navy certify that the crew of a destroyer was free of AIDS forced the cancellation of a port visit by the ship last week. Pentagon officials said Thursday.

"There is a fear and paranoia growing about this disease that could threaten our relationships with friendly countries around the world," an official said, referring to acquired immune deficiency syndrome. "This could be much worse than the anti-nuclear problem." Costa Rica was not the first country to challenge the visit of a U.S. Navy ship because of a fear of AIDS, the officials said. They said the Philippines as well as other unidentified nations had moved in that direction at different points.

"In the other instances, however, we easily resolved the matter and the visits were made," an official said. "This time, we couldn't resolve it."

### Chad Reports Libyan Air Raids

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NDJAMENA, Chad — Libyan warplanes bombed the town of Fada and the base of Ouadi Doum in northern Chad on Thursday, Chadian radio reported.

In Paris, the Chadian Embassy said that Libyan aircraft had also bombed the town of Faya-Largeau in northern Chad. It was the first such action against the oasis since Libyan forces recaptured the town of Azouzi in the disputed Azouzi strip last month. French civilians and servicemen are based at Faya-Largeau.

Chadian troops thrust into southern Libya last Saturday and reported destroying an air base at Matan-as-Sarah. The Libyan news agency JANA reported Thursday that Libyan television had shown U.S.-made Stinger anti-aircraft missiles left behind by Chadian troops at Matan-as-Sarah. U.S. officials had said this week that Chad's request for Stingers was under consideration.

(AP, AFP)

## Iran: European Protests

(Continued from Page 1)

ment in the name of the organization.

At Frankfurt Airport, eight Iranians occupied the offices of Iran Air and distributed leaflets calling for an uprising against Ayatollah Khomeini. The police said they briefly detained the exiles when they left the office.

In Oslo, NTB quoted an unidentified Iranian journalist as saying that the embassy attackers were unarmed and had offered to surrender if a photographer was first allowed into the building.

But one of the embassy staff told Reuters that the assailants had two pistols, had threatened to kill the hostages and had beaten them. He said they had hit a small child on the head when he protested at his mother being manhandled.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry, in a statement carried by Tehran Radio, said that Norwegian police had acted "irresponsibly." It said the Oslo incident was a "savage attack by agents of arrogance and terrorist counter-revolutionaries."

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

## Bomb Explodes At Kuwaiti Bank In Central Paris

Reuters

PARIS — A bomb blew a hole in the front of the Kuwaiti-French Bank early Thursday in the second attack on an Arab bank in central Paris this week.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility. A bomb placed on the sidewalk blasted open the bank's metal and glass facade at about 3:30 A.M., damaging offices inside.

On Tuesday, another device exploded at the Paris offices of another Arab bank, La Banque Saoudienne et Europeenne, but caused only minor damage.

The Kuwaiti-French Bank is a small commercial bank that is majority-owned by a group of Kuwaiti banks including the Commercial Bank of Kuwait, Kuwait Real Estate Bank and Alahli Bank of Kuwait, a bank spokeswoman said.

Islamic fundamentalists have issued threats against Kuwait and Saudi Arabia in recent weeks following the deaths of Iranian pilgrims during riots in Mecca on July 31.

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## S. Envoy to Maputo confirmed

By Neil A. Lewis  
WASHINGTON — The Senate confirmed Thursday the appointment of a U.S. ambassador to Mozambique, a long-standing goal of the Reagan administration. The Senate approved the nomination of Mrs. Wels by a 64-24 vote after having voted only earlier in the day to cut down the Conservative Republican led by Senator Jesse Helms to block the nomination.

Mr. Wels, a career diplomat, served as ambassador to Guinea and Cape Verde. He has led a campaign to get the administration to alter its policy in Mozambique, which is ruled by a Marxist political party. He has pressed the State Department to abandon its support of government in Maputo in favor of the Mozambique National Resistance, an anti-Communist rebel group supported by South Africa.

Mr. Wels' appointment is seen as a move to strengthen U.S. ties with the new government in Maputo. He is expected to arrive in Mozambique in the near future.

## U.S. To P...

WASHINGTON — The Department of State announced Thursday that it will not meet with the Communist resistance in Cambodia. The decision was made after a long period of negotiations. The State Department said it would continue to support the Cambodian government in Phnom Penh.

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## IV Appeal by

as a political hostage to Mr. Mandela, who has become a symbol of the black struggle against apartheid.

## Rebel Soldiers S

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**INTERNATIONAL CENTENNIAL**

# The Trib

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1887 is a special year for us. It is the year that James Gordon Bennett, Jr. started the first issue of the International Herald Tribune in Paris. But lots of other things happened that year that you may realize:

Because our Centennial is so important, we have created the IHT Centennial Quiz, a test of historic significance whose answers are in the IHT.

**Every person who answers all 10 questions correctly will be entered to win a \$100 IHT souvenir in thanks for their contribution.**

**Prizes will include gift certificates for 1 year, 2 years, or 5 years of prolongations of subscriptions. The 10 highest scores from each country will be entered in the drawing.**

**Everyone can enter the quiz. It is open to all ages and all nationalities. So fill in the quiz and mail it to the IHT, 100 West 10th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011, by October 4, 1987, our actual centennial. We will publish the results in the IHT paper, along with the names of the winners.**

1. Begun in 1887, it became two years later the world had ever seen, and remained so for over a century. What was it, which building did it succeed, and which finally surpassed it in 1909?
2. Which famous literary figure made his last appearance in the IHT in 1887, and who were the two doctors who immortalized him?
3. On May 8, 1887, a young man with a fever and a brother Alexander was hanged for taking part in a conspiracy. As a result, the history of the 19th century was dramatically changed. Who was he?
4. He was born in 1887, became a member of the IHT, and President of his country in 1928. He was a world leader. He spent the last 26 years of his life on a small island. Who was he?
5. Which famous symbol of internationalism was created in 1887 by Ludwik Zamenhof?
6. Which Man for All Seasons became a member of the IHT in 1887?
7. Born in 1887 as William Henry Harrison, he was a member of the Indian Salt Revenue Service in America where he became world famous. He eventually retired to Sussex, England, and died in 1969. How was he known?
8. Which chemistry professor at a university in Germany died at a party in 1907?



# TV Appeal by Aquino: 'I Need Your Help'

By Keith B. Richburg  
Washington Post Service

**MANILA** — Facing the most severe political crisis of her 18 months in office, President Corason C. Aquino tried Thursday night to rekindle her popular support, appearing in an informal television chat with two advisers and talking viewers, "I need your help very badly."

Earlier, Mrs. Aquino said she would replace some members of her cabinet following the entire cabinet's resignation Wednesday, and because of the political crisis she canceled a trip to Italy.

The mass resignation was portrayed as a move to smooth the way for a cabinet reorganization to resolve tensions that have been building since a coup attempt Aug. 28.

It followed harsh comments to Congress on Tuesday about the armed forces and business sector by Joker P. Arroyo, Mrs. Aquino's leading adviser.

Mrs. Aquino said many supporters had contacted her to ask what they could do to show that they still backed her government.

She suggested that her followers organize a Mass, and said that villagers in the provinces could ease tensions with the military by inviting soldiers into their homes for a meal.

Mrs. Aquino made no mention of the case of 25 soldiers who died after accepting water, offered by an unidentified civilian, that apparently had been mixed with pesticide. The soldiers were on a jogging run through Zamboanga City last weekend when they were given the water.

One hundred and six other soldiers who fell ill from the poisoning were airlifted to Manila on Wednesday and were undergoing treatment in two military hospitals.

Military officials said they suspected Communist rebels or Moslem secessionists for the mass poisoning.

Speaking informally for half an hour, Mrs. Aquino said, "There is a way for us to overcome this problem, and that is greater interaction between the civilian and the military."

She added, "I have really tried my best to reach out, not only to the officers but to the enlisted men."

Her efforts have apparently not succeeded, however. Soldiers in camps around the country over the last few days have bluntly criticized Mrs. Aquino's government in dialogues with Vice President Salvador H. Laurel.

Mrs. Aquino gave Mr. Laurel the task of gauging the sentiments of the 150,000-member armed forces after the revolt, which gained sympathy from many sectors of the armed forces and came close to toppling her government.

In Zamboanga City, for example, Brigadier General Angel S. Sison, deputy chief of the southern command, warned: "If she continues to be a fool, then we will all be in hell."

He added, "Basic soldiery requires that if there is a failure in leadership, somebody must go — whoever that somebody is."

General Sison's comments were the most direct, but they tended to capitalize a widespread sentiment in the military, and in the general population, that Mrs. Aquino's government is seriously ailing.

Soldiers in Manila, in Zamboanga City and also in Cebu seemed to overwhelmingly support the grievances articulated by the leaders of the coup attempt.

A majority of the soldiers also said they thought the leader of the coup attempt, Colonel Gregorio Honasan, should be granted amnesty.

Colonel Honasan is still at large, believed to be leading a group of up to 2,000 men, and Manila remains jittery because of

intense speculation that he is set to launch another strike.

The coup attempt exposed deep divisions within the armed forces and focused more attention on the rift within Mrs. Aquino's own government, as political leaders engaged in an unusual round of finger pointing and recrimination to cast blame for the military uprising.

Mrs. Aquino said she would probably make known her decision on a new cabinet over the weekend.

She also said there would be some changes.

Fifteen heads of departments, nine heads of support departments and four cabinet-level commissioners submitted their resignations.

Officials said that other, lower-level appointees, such as members of the monetary board, had followed suit, giving Mrs. Aquino the opportunity to launch a complete government-wide shake-up, if she chooses.

Reaction on Thursday to the resignations was overwhelmingly favorable, although most analysts cautioned that Mrs. Aquino should not set off to counter the mounting impression that her government was coming apart at the seams.

"She does not have the luxury of



Joker P. Arroyo

time to delay the formation" of a new government, wrote an influential columnist, Amando Doronila, in the Manila Chronicle, "because her government is rapidly unraveling."

# U.S. Aides Ignored Moscow Breaches In Security, Trial of Marine Is Told

By Claire Robertson  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Security at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow from mid-1984 to 1986 was characterized by confusion, laxity and backbiting among U.S. Marine guards, according to testimony in the first day of the court-martial of Staff Sergeant Robert S. Stufflebeam.

Reports of security infractions by Sergeant Stufflebeam were virtually ignored for almost two years before he was arrested, the court heard Wednesday at Quantico Marine Corps Base.

Sergeant Stufflebeam is the third marine caught up in the investigation of the spying scandal involving guards at the Moscow embassy. He is not accused of espionage. But the charges against him — associating with Soviet prostitutes he met in off-limits Moscow bars, fail-

ing to report several of those contacts and then lying about them to investigators — stem from the espionage investigation.

Andrew Colantonio, a former embassy security officer, told the jury of five officers and three enlisted men that he had not followed up with an investigation after Sergeant Stufflebeam voluntarily reported having had contacts with women the sergeant thought might have been Russians or Italians.

In March, 20 months after he made his report to Mr. Colantonio, Sergeant Stufflebeam was arrested on fraternization charges by the Naval Investigative Service in connection with its investigation of Sergeant Clayton J. Lonergan, who was convicted of espionage last month. Charges against the third marine, Corporal Arnold Bracy, were dismissed in June.

According to a sworn statement by Sergeant Stufflebeam, admitted into evidence Wednesday, he first told investigators that he could not remember having had sexual relations with two women and denied other contacts with the Russians. He later said that he had sex with Soviet women on three occasions in the summer and fall of 1985.

In other testimony his subordinate in Moscow, Corporal Duane Parks, said that he had reported Sergeant Stufflebeam's fraternization with Soviet women to "the chain of command" in Moscow over a period of 18 months but that nothing happened.

Corporal Parks described security at the Moscow embassy as "extremely lax" and said that fraternization had included black marketeering and fraternization with Soviet citizens.

# Rebel Soldiers Still Policing a Key Philippine City



**CEBU, Philippines** — Two weeks after their attempt to overthrow the government, army units that took over the Philippines' third-largest city still police Cebu and boast of their exploits.

Soldiers who were rebels late last month now patrol the streets of this important commercial and tourism center and man checkpoints at night.

"We may have placed the flag the right way up again, but we are still wearing the red side up on our heads," said one officer.

Cebu, 400 miles (650 kilometers) south of Manila on the island of the same name, fell to the rebels without a shot having been fired at the

height of the Aug. 28 coup attempt in Manila against President Corason C. Aquino.

Troops flew the Philippine flag upside down with the red panel on top as a symbol of war. They occupied the city hall and the provincial capitol, seized state banks and shut down television and radio stations.

"Military camp after military camp sprung around" to the rebels "as the pendulum went against the government in Manila," said Major Dignan Canon, whose troops took over the capitol and placed the provincial governor, Osmundo Rama, under house arrest.

The insurgents handed back civilian control after the tide had turned in Manila and loyal troops

had managed to put down the uprising, in which 53 persons were killed and 300 were wounded.

Mrs. Aquino has promised that there will be no terms for those who rebelled against her, but little has changed for the Cebu mutineers.

Only the two most senior officers were relieved of their command, and neither has been formally charged.

Rebel officers predicted that they would meet little resistance if they launched another revolt.

Most of the city's officers and soldiers told Vice President Salvador H. Laurel on Tuesday that they supported Colonel Gregorio Honasan's rebellion against Mrs. Aquino.

# 1887 and all that...

# The Trib's Centennial Quiz

*Hundreds of valuable prizes await participants in the IHT's centennial quiz, focusing on the year of the paper's founding.*

1887 is a special year for the International Herald Tribune, for it was on October 4th of that year that James Gordon Bennett, Jr. made journalistic history by launching our newspaper in Paris. But lots of other significant things happened that year as well — more than you may realize!

Because our Centennial is an occasion in which we want to welcome our readers' participation, we have created the following Centennial Quiz, built around events and personalities of historic significance who, in some special way, are linked to the year 1887.

Every person who answers 15 or more of these questions correctly will receive an IHT souvenir in thanks for his or her participation. Those who answer the most questions correctly will be recognized in our pages — and will receive a larger prize. Prizes will include gift books, travel-related luxury goods, and free subscriptions (or prolongations of subscriptions) to the IHT. To spread the prizes geographically, the ten highest scores from each country will qualify as winners with any ties resolved in favor of the earlier entries.

Everyone can enter the contest except International Herald Tribune employees and their families. So fill in the quiz coupon and send it right away. Contest closing date will be October 4, 1987 our actual anniversary date. Correct answers will be printed in the newspaper, along with the names of all the winners.

## Our Questions:

1. Begun in 1887, it became two years later the tallest structure the world had ever seen, and remained so for 41 years. What was it, which building did it succeed as the world's tallest, and which finally surpassed it in 1909?
2. Which famous literary figure made his first appearance in 1887, and who were the two doctors whom he also helped to immortalize?
3. On May 8, 1887, a young man was shocked when his brother Alexander was hanged for taking part in a murder conspiracy. As a result, the history of mankind in the twentieth century was dramatically changed. What was his name?
4. He was born in 1887, became a revolutionary in 1911, and President of his country in 1928. Though he was regarded as a world leader, he spent the last 26 years of his life on a small island. Who was he?
5. Which famous symbol of internationalism was launched in 1887 by Ludwik Zamenhof?
6. Which Man for All Seasons became a saint in 1887?
7. Born in 1887 as William Henry Pratt, the son of a member of the Indian Salt Revenue Service, he spent much of his life in America where he became world famous under another name, and eventually retired to Sussex, England, to watch cricket before his death in 1969. How is he better known?
8. Which chemistry professor at a military academy of medicine died at a party in 1887, leaving an unfinished opera?
9. Which British citizen, born in 1887 the son of an Irish bishop, commanded the U.S. First Army (among other units) on D-Day?
10. In 1887, this man won public acclaim in Vienna for something which had nothing to do with politics, even though he later became Prime Minister of a European country. He had a farm in California and died in New York in 1941. Who was he?
11. On July 8, 1887, a world-famous novelist attended a concert given by his children and wept at Beethoven's music. This later inspired him to write one of his best-known stories. Who is the novelist and what was the story's name?
12. In 1887, a composer produced his tragic masterpiece. Sixteen years earlier he had been commissioned to compose a similar musical work to celebrate a feat of engineering. It was given its premiere in Africa. What were the two works?
13. Born in 1887, he became famous as a scientist and international civil servant, but he was often overshadowed by his brother who died on the same day as President Kennedy. Who was he?
14. In 1886 an unknown young painter arrived in Paris to see the last exhibition of the Impressionists of which he wrote, "when one sees them for the first time one is very much disappointed and thinks they are ugly, sloppily and badly painted, badly drawn and of a poor color, everything that is miserable."

- But in 1887, under their influence, he completely changed his own approach to painting and discovered the new style which after his death three years later was to make him world famous. Who was he?
15. What was first set up by a group of French and British naval officers in 1887, and later became known as Xanadu?
  16. It originally came from England in 1851 and almost immediately went to America. In 1887 it was moved to the place where it remained until 1983 — when to everyone's surprise, it suddenly went off half way round the world. What is it?
  17. A scandal over an illegitimate child had not stood in the way of his success two years earlier — but his marriage to a 22-year old girl in 1886 did prevent his repeating his success two years later. Four years after that, he had a third chance. Who and what was he in 1887?
  18. Which colonial country was formed in 1887, allied to Germany in 1940, liberated by the British in 1945 and divided, and only again came under the same rule in the late 1970's?
  19. Born in Switzerland in 1887, he became world-famous under a pseudonym which means "crow-like" and spent much of his life drawing up plans for the rebuilding of Paris, Rio de Janeiro and other major cities, none of which were ever carried out. He did, however, design one of the best known buildings in New York. Who was he?
  20. 1887 was the year a novel Swiss invention was first manufactured in Germany. Esthetic and practical for men and women, the invention's application is external though rarely visible. It took many years to become popular. Can you name the invention?
  21. In 1887 a legendary American had his show on the road in England and Europe delighting audiences with a kind of U.S. life that would later be popularized in Hollywood. Who was he?
  22. 1887 marked the birth of a celebrated English writer of poetry and prose whose very close family relation with two other writers produced a fashionable movement of literary thought and style. Who was this titled writer?
  23. He was born in 1887 in Pennsylvania but later became governor of another state. As the Republican candidate for President of the United States, he ran unsuccessfully against one of America's better known presidents. Who was he?
  24. In 1887 he was working in the New York Customs House and writing a book of poems called John Marr and Other Sailors — although the work that has made him world famous had already been published 35 years earlier. Who was he?
  25. In 1874, the eccentric owner of a major New York newspaper moved permanently to Paris. Tradition says that, 18 years later, the sound of a bird in the night convinced him to found a newspaper in Paris. Today, 100 years later, that paper is still publishing. Who was its founder, what was the new paper's full original name, and what was the bird whose nocturnal song was instrumental in its founding?

## Your Answers

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A Chink in the Wall

When Richard Nixon made his historic visit to China in 1972, his hosts took him to inspect the Great Wall. The president was said to have remarked, "This is a great wall." The U.S. representatives who returned this week from the large Soviet radar at Krasnoyarsk also made a historic visit, to a controversial Soviet installation that the Reagan administration says "violates the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972. Their visit also confirms the obvious: The radar is still there it should not be, and will violate a solemn treaty if it becomes operational.

Still, the mere fact of the visit signals that the Soviet leadership wishes to do something about the anomaly. In the administration's long litany of alleged violations of arms treaties by the Soviet Union, the Krasnoyarsk radar stands out as the most serious by far. Its shadow looms over the impending Soviet-American medium- and shorter-range missile agreement, which the Senate will want to be sure is cheat-proof.

The Krasnoyarsk device is a large phased array radar, whose beam is steered electronically instead of with a rotating dish. Such radars can be used for tracking objects in space, for giving early warning of attack and for directing interceptors against incoming ballistic missiles. To preclude the anti-missile function, the ABM Treaty specifies that all early warning radars may be situated only on a country's periphery, facing outward. Krasnoyarsk is some 500 miles (800 kilometers) from the nearest Soviet border.

When the radar was noticed by satellite four years ago, the Russians claimed its purpose was space-tracking. But a space-track radar in northern latitudes would most efficiently point south to see the space shuttle and the many satellites in equatorial orbit. Krasnoyarsk faces northeast. Besides, if it can space-track it can also do early warning, and is therefore illegally sited.

The Russians implicitly acknowledged a problem two years ago by offering to cease construction at Krasnoyarsk if the United States canceled the extensive modernization of two permitted early warning radars in England and Greenland. The Greenland radar is now completed but Moscow makes clear that the offer is still valid.

That is hardly a fair trade, since the radar upgrades in Greenland and England are probably permitted by the treaty, while Krasnoyarsk certainly is not. But some arrangement should be negotiable, if the administration is prepared to seek a solution instead of reiterating accusations.

In permitting the congressmen to visit and photograph the site, the Russians risked possible intelligence gains by Washington for the sake of enhancing chances of resolving this and maybe other violations. They have opened a chink in a usually impenetrable wall. It probably reveals little that could not be seen from a so-called Keyhole satellite. But it could presage a new understanding by Moscow of what is needed to verify future arms pacts.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Hart Missed the Point

Gary Hart keeps missing the point. Under sharp questioning on ABC television Tuesday, he insisted anew that the point was privacy. No, he said, he had not been absolutely and totally faithful to his wife. But having said so, he exhorted the national press corps: "Never ask another candidate that question," because it is no one else's business, and questions like that drive good candidates out of politics.

The point in this case, however, is neither privacy nor promiscuity but recklessness. Mr. Hart has paid, painfully, since disclosure of his philandering ended his Democratic candidacy in May. It would be sure to begrudge him his effort to shuffle the deck; he has much to contribute in his new self-proclaimed role of patriot. But the question of privacy he raises is larger than his demolished candidacy: How much privacy are presidential candidates entitled to?

There are two answers. The first is that on issues like health and finances, the public interest in disclosure already takes clear precedence over privacy. At least since Dwight Eisenhower's illium became Topic A on the evening news, candidates have been expected to come clean about their health. Since 1972 that expectation has included mental health. Likewise for years they have made their tax returns public, recognizing a public interest in invading their financial privacy — even when that

causes heartburn, as in the case of Geraldine Ferraro and her husband in 1984.

The second answer concerns other aspects of candidates' lives. Voters need to know about candidates' character and judgment, yet generally candidates deserve a presumption of privacy. Just because they are running for office creates no warrant to snoop through their trash cans. But there is a difference between a presumption of privacy and a guarantee.

If there is good reason for doubt about personal behavior, reporters may feel justified, even duty bound, at least to check it out. That is what happened in Mr. Hart's case. It was his behavior in the 1984 campaign that ignited the doubts. This year, his own sides warned against this vulnerability. In response, he pointedly invited moral scrutiny — while continuing the same behavior. What was once questionable now became daring.

"New ground rules were drawn up here," Mr. Hart says, as though the only thing his experience teaches is that the media have suddenly turned willing to report sexual peccadilloes and singled him out. He is right that reporters, awed by power, once would never have dared ask public figures about private dalliance. But the reason Gary Hart's money business was alarming is not that he was so willing to see other women; it is that he was so ready to run reckless risks.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Those Phantom Flights

Over the years, certain American airlines have scheduled some flights that defy the best efforts of passengers to take advantage of them. We refer to those seemingly convenient flights that apparently arrive and depart faster than the human eye can detect — that are never around for boarding, even though great numbers of people have made reservations for them, based on what is listed in official schedules. It is not until passengers arrive at the airport that they learn of their flight's nonexistence, often explained as a "delay." Anyone who has booked one of these phantom flights is then informed briskly that the next somewhat similar flight may be leaving sometime soon.

People are fed up with this and other shoddy service practices of airlines, and the furor is finally prompting even the Department of Transportation into some ineffectual action. With Congress already poised to enact a bundle of good, bad and/or ineffective measures, Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Hanford Dole has ordered major airlines to provide statistics about flight delays and lost baggage. Will that do it?

Never. A blast of bad publicity may embarrass an airline or two into printing more honest schedules, but there is much more to

be done. In any event, the idea of providing these flight statistics was proposed months ago by the industry and comes after six large airlines already had agreed to improve their performance on flights serving Chicago, Boston, Dallas-Fort Worth and Atlanta.

But as officials of many of these and other airlines, and members of Congress as well, have noted, the scheduling problems will not be solved until other steps are taken, including the hiring and training of more air traffic controllers than the Reagan administration has been willing to accept and more spending for better equipment and facilities. With more people than ever now traveling by air, and seeking the most convenient times to do so, more sophisticated machinery and the staffs to handle it are essential.

In the meantime, there is nothing wrong with seeking more input in scheduling from airlines. But those airlines that continue to demonstrate blatant disregard for anything resembling serious scheduling should be denied the very prime access they covet. If Secretary Dole will not crack down any harder or move to improve airport capabilities, it will be up to Congress to respond to the growing public furor.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## No Excuses on Urethane

Studies two years ago revealed that some alcoholic liquors contain dangerous levels of urethane, a potent cancer-causing chemical. American scientists have yet to pinpoint the exact cause of the contamination, which seems to occur naturally in fermentation and is confined mostly to certain brands of bourbons, sherries and imported fruit brandies. Meanwhile, the bigger mystery is why the U.S. Food and Drug Administration will not take even modest steps to reduce the potential hazard. A responsible FDA ought by now to have followed a Canadian's lead in setting urethane limits and recalling those products that exceed it.

Almost undetectable traces of urethane appear in many fermented foods, including vinegar. By contrast, U.S. government scientists report urethane levels posing a cancer risk for moderate drinkers that is up to 100 times higher than what the FDA normally considers acceptable. The agency's top toxicologist holds that "tranking substances by the threat they pose to cause cancer in humans, urethane would be first, second or third." Yet the agency insists that urethane in alcohol poses no immediate threat.

Spot checks show that some brands are higher in urethane than others. Rather than publish the results, the FDA has sought to keep them secret. At the very least, the public needs to be told which products contain high levels of urethane. While the agency refuses to act on its own to protect the public, it is up to Congress to force the issue.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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## Iran Turns Its Fires on a New 'Great Satan'

By Amir Taheri

PARIS — With rising tension in the Gulf for a backdrop, Iran is caught up in the feverish passion of Muharram, the Shiite month of mourning for the martyrs. The faithful gather before sunset each day to pray, to beat their bare chests, to wail and shed tears, to inflict wounds on themselves with chains and razors, and to renew their pledge to kill and to die for Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's revolutionary brand of Islam.

Coming so soon after the Mecca clashes, in which at least 400 pilgrims died — most of them Iranians — this year's Muharram processions are the largest and most passionate in years, according to reports from several major Iranian cities.

Until last year, Iraq, the United States and Israel drew most of the vitriol that Muharram unleashes against "enemies of Islam." This year, however, Saudi Arabia serves as the main villain of the piece. The other three "enemies" are mentioned largely as a matter of form.

Ayatollah Khomeini himself set the tone in his message at the start of Muharram. He described the Saudi royal family as *mudharib*, which means "heretic," and *mudharib ad-din*, or "those whose blood must be shed by the true believers."

"I might forgive the American Great Satan," the ayatollah said in his message, "I might even forgive Saddam Hussein," the president of Iraq. "But I shall never forgive the Saudi heretics."

He vowed to avenge the "blood of our martyrs" by bringing down the Saudi government.

Accounts from both Iran and Saudi Arabia along with eyewitness reports of pilgrims from several Muslim countries have made it possible to piece together a more accurate picture of what happened in Mecca at the end of July. It was neither an "innocent procession drawn in blood by the Saudi Army" as Tehran claims nor "a paramilitary attempt at disrupting the pilgrimage" as some accounts from Riyadh have suggested.

Evidence shows that the demonstration, carefully planned and led by people experienced in street politics, was not conceived as a pretext for provoking the bloody clashes that took place.

The aim of the organizers was to seize control of the Kaaba shrine in the Grand Mosque, Islam's holiest place, for several hours so that Ayatollah Khomeini's message could be spelled out for some of the two million pilgrims then in Mecca. Five mullahs were to address the gathering, which was to end with the passing of a seven-point resolution endorsing Tehran's views on the Gulf war, Israel,

Afghanistan and "a pan-Islamic administration" for the holy shrines of Mecca and Medina.

Clearly, the Iranians did not expect any strong reaction from the Saudis, who had swallowed similar demonstrations since 1981. The Saudi police, who are not allowed to wear arms in or near the holy shrines, were quickly pushed aside by the estimated 1,500 Iranian Revolutionary Guards who controlled the demonstration.

Some of the policemen panicked and began to run. This encouraged the Iranians to greater enthusiasm; cries of "traitors are cowards" rang out in the street leading to the shrine. Some non-Iranian pilgrims attacked part of the Iranian procession, provoking fistfights. Soon, rival groups were battling one another. By the time the Saudi police regrouped and, strengthened by special units, returned to restore order, the revolutionary crowd was beyond control. Shots were fired and the crowd began to stampede. Many of the demonstrators were old people and handicapped war veterans in wheelchairs, and many died in the crush. Others died because of lack of urgent medical attention as the city was plunged into chaos for a few critical hours.

The Saudis apparently had feared that the Iranians would seize control of the shrine to prevent King Fahd from officiating at the ceremonies ending the pilgrimage. The mullahs have for years planned for and spoken of doing precisely that. But it is almost certain that such a move was not planned for this year. The July demonstration was to be nothing more than a dress rehearsal for the main coup, which was to be pulled off some time in the future.

Since 1981, the Islamic Republic has created an impressive logistical support system in Saudi Arabia. It can house and feed more than 200,000 people thanks to a highly efficient organization. This year there were more than 153,000 Iranian pilgrims in Mecca. More than half of them were seasoned revolutionaries, including about 20,000 members of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards.

Ayatollah Khomeini has never made a secret of his desire to extend his rule to Saudi Arabia, which he refers to as Hijaz and Najd, using the traditional names of the two main regions of the kingdom. He considers the Saudi state to be fragile and vulnerable to pressure. The sys-

tollah's long-term strategy was to frighten the country's middle class, its security forces and the many foreign workers who help run the kingdom's economy, then to provoke revolts among the Shiites, who comprise about one-tenth of the Saudi population.

The ayatollah believed that the Saudi ruling class eventually would flee to the West, as their Iranian counterparts did in 1979 when faced with the prospect of revolutionary chaos. He did not expect the Saudis to strike back at what was an early stage in his campaign to bring down the Riyadh government.

The writer, an Iranian whose books include the recently published "Holy Terror: Inside the World of Islamic Terrorism," contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.



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## If Recovery Lasts, the Republicans Can Hardly Lose

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — In a year, the presidential campaign will be entering its final, thunderous phase. The Republican hopefuls — Vice President George Bush, Senator Bob Dole and the others — must be wondering: Can the economy's strong performance continue that long?

The Democrats are surely asking the same question. The economy now belongs to the Republicans. Unless things change in the next year, the Democrats may need a miracle to recapture the White House.

Oceans of political commentary will flow between now and then. Issues and tactics will be analyzed. Much of this outpouring will be irrelevant. A presidential election is not usually a careful choice between opposing political ideologies but, rather, a crude public referendum on the

present and recent past. Prosperity now favors the incumbents.

There is nothing subtle about this. Since World War II, only unpopular wars and weak economies have consistently forced incumbent parties from the White House. The Korean and Vietnam wars cost the Democrats in 1952 and 1968. In 1960, Richard Nixon lost narrowly to John Kennedy; the economy was in recession. When Jimmy Carter beat Gerald Ford in 1976, unemployment remained high from the 1974-75 recession. Double-digit inflation was Jimmy Carter's chief liability against Ronald Reagan in 1980.

Of course, more than pocketbook issues matter in politics. But they are critical for middle-of-the-road voters.

When there is a general sense of well-being, people are less eager for change. Other things have less impact. The thoughtful Democrats know this and must have silently chafed last week when the Federal Reserve raised its discount rate, the interest rate charged by the Fed on its loans, from 5.5 to 6.0 percent. Higher interest rates could mean the economic recovery is fraying at the edges.

Time will tell. But for the moment, the recovery endures. Commentators have termed the economy's performance this year "moderate," "sluggish" or "creaky." Language obscures reality. The recovery that began in late 1982 has now entered its 58th month. Of the nine postwar economic recoveries, only one, the 106-month recovery between 1961 and 1969, has lasted longer, and arguably it was sustained by the Vietnam War.

No one should expect rapid, spectacular economic growth in the fifth year of a recovery. What is desirable is steady expansion that is adequate to absorb the rise in the work force and to create higher living standards. That is precisely what the economy seems to be producing. Consider:

Modest growth continues. For 1987, most economists expect an increase of about 2.5 percent in the gross national product. That is the average forecast from the 51 economists surveyed by the Blue Chip Economic Indicators. Their average estimate for 1988 is 2.9 percent.

Over the past year, the number of jobs has risen 3.2 million. The civilian unemployment rate has fallen from 7 percent in July 1986 to 6 percent in August 1987. Since the start of the recovery, the rate per 100 jobs in the United States has grown 14 million.

Living standards are rising faster than in the late 1970s, though increases are modest. The same can be said of productivity growth, the source of higher living standards. Business output per hour has increased 1.9 percent a year, less than the 2.6 percent average for all postwar recoveries but better than the 1.3 percent recorded in 1975-80.

The trade deficit is turning around. Exports volumes are up, import volumes are down. The deficit figure, which has not dropped, obscures the shift. Because a depreciating dollar means imports cost more, the lower volume of imports has had a higher price tag. Adjusted for price changes, the trade deficit has declined about 18 percent since last summer.

Democrats cannot draw much satisfaction from this overview. Of course, huge problems persist. The trade and budget deficits remain immense. The recovery has been uneven; parts of the Farm Belt and Oil Patch are still depressed, and the proportion of Americans below official poverty line has not dropped much. But converting these problems into potent campaign issues would require some economic turbulence.

Voters are more impressed with tangible, present successes than with future, possible problems. "Most Americans believe the country is on the right track, and they are optimistic about the economy," writes the opinion analyst William Schneider in the *National Journal*. In that climate, he said, other issues affect their outlook only "on the margins."

A cynic must wonder: Have the Republicans cooked the economy for the 1988 election? A few years ago, a Republican strategist might have advised the White House to: (1) Promote a dollar depreciation to make U.S. exports more competitive. (2) Nudge out Paul Volcker as Federal Reserve chairman, since his anti-inflation zeal might make him too eager to restrain the economy. (3) Ignore the budget deficit. Despite the long-term benefits of smaller deficits, higher taxes and lower spending might initially hurt the economy.

In a nutshell, that has been the administration's economic policy. Is it coincidence or strategy? Whatever the truth, Republican prospects may be riding on borrowed time. No recovery lasts forever.

This one could end in numerous ways. Inflation could accelerate, in part because a depreciating dollar raises the prices of imports. Debt-laden consumers could further slow their spending, while feeble foreign economies fail to provide an offsetting stimulus to U.S. exports.

What ought to worry Republicans, and hearten Democrats, is that the economy may be running ahead of schedule. In September 1987, it may have achieved the dull, reassuring prosperity that Republicans had envisioned for November 1988.

The Washington Post.



Reactions: George Bush, Pat Robertson, Bob Dole and Jack Harris. By KAL in The Economist (London), Cartoonsists & Writers Syndicate.

## Democrats: A Bum Rap Now, as Before

By Carl Levin

The writer is a Democratic senator from Michigan.

WASHINGTON — You see it everywhere, in newspaper stories, on the television news: The Democratic contenders for the 1988 U.S. presidential nomination are referred to — and then dismissed — as the "seven dwarfs."

There are slight variations on the theme. Recently a leading Democratic pollster called the Democratic contenders "midgets in the public mind." It has gotten so bad that Governor Mario Cuomo of New York has felt the need to label the dwarf characterization "unfair." On the contrary, he said, the seven candidates represent an "embarrassment of riches."

Dwarfs. Midgets. Those who dismiss the Democrats' candidates as too "diminutive" to be president are saying these candidates lack the stature of some of those who have chosen not to run this year: Senators Sam Nunn and Bill Bradley and Mr. Cuomo himself. They are also saying that the candidates now slugging it out in Iowa and New Hampshire do not measure up to Democratic nominees of the past and particularly to past Democratic presidents.

Mr. Cuomo is right. This characterization is patently unfair. In the last half-century or so, the Democratic Party has nominated, and the country elected, three presidents who have come to exemplify the best attributes of the Democratic tradition: Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman and John Kennedy. None of the three was viewed as a particularly significant figure before his nomination.

No one called them larger than life. Roosevelt had been governor of New York for a grand total of four years at the time of his nomination for president. His last government position before being governor had been assistant secretary of the navy, a job he relinquished 12 years before

his 1932 nomination. Walter Lippman spoke for many in the Democratic Party and the nation when he dismissed Roosevelt as "a pleasant man who, without any important qualifications for the office, would very much like to be president."

Truman so little excited the Democratic kingmakers that some of them tried to block his nomination in 1948.

John Kennedy was said to need "less profile and more courage."

even though he was already president, having moved into the White House upon Roosevelt's death. He was dismissed as the "little man in the White House." Leading Democrats tried to entice Justice William O. Douglas and General Dwight Eisenhower into contesting Truman for the nomination. Even at the convention that nominated Truman, there were delegates singing about how they were "just mild about Harry."

Kennedy was hardly viewed as a heavyweight when he sought the nomination for president in 1960. Top party figures said that he was too young and inexperienced, that he should step aside for a more seasoned politician such as Adlai Stevenson, Lyndon Johnson or Hubert Humphrey. Eleanor Roosevelt said she could not be enthusiastic about Kennedy until he began to show "less profile and more courage."

The parallels with the current candidates should be obvious. But there

is one big difference. Many of the Democratic contenders in 1988 have more impressive records than those possessed by the leaders of the past. Look at the issue of experience. Where Roosevelt had been governor of New York for four years when he was elected, Michael Dukakis is in his ninth year as Massachusetts governor, and Bruce Babbitt was governor of Arizona for eight years.

Truman had been a U.S. senator 10 years when he was picked as Roosevelt's vice president. Joe Biden will have been in the Senate 16 years by November 1988. Paul Simon will have served in the House and Senate for 14 years, and Al Gore, at age 39, for 12 years. Dick Gephardt will have been a member of the House of Representatives for 12 years. And Jesse Jackson has been a national civil rights leader for more than 20 years.

That is why this "dwarf" talk is a bum rap. The Democratic contenders are a competent, experienced group. None of them yet has voters on their feet cheering, but it is still five months until the Iowa caucuses. It is way too early for candidates to jell. Just give them time. And, better yet, give them a closer look.

The eventual winner of the Democratic presidential nomination will, like past nominees, find that his image is instantly transformed by the mere fact of his success. That is the way it works, and always has.

The Washington Post.

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## 'Star Wars': A Sensible Alternative

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Now some major critics of President Reagan's "star wars" program have come up with a proposal of their own for strategic defense research. It makes sense, and bolsters their claim that they are not just opposed to SDI because it is a Reagan obsession or because they love the bomb, but for scientific, technical and budgetary reasons.

From the beginning, informed opponents have said they favor continuing research such as was going on without fanfare before Mr. Reagan's startling 1983 speech. They said that such research would make a difference if reliable defense proved possible and that there needed to be a hedge against a Soviet breakthrough. But the arguments until now focused on what was wrong with the fantasy that a crash effort could make nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete."

The "Alternative U.S. Strategic Defense Program" drawn up by the Union of Concerned Scientists moves the debate forward by suggesting what can and should be done. It would cost about \$5 billion in the next two years, in contrast with the administration's request for \$13 billion.

Further, it would stay within the Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty (as interpreted by everyone except Reagan apologists), reserve decisions on commitment to a time when they can be made on sound knowledge, and enhance the possibility of cutting costs of intercontinental missiles. By paying full attention to countermeasures the Soviets could take if the United States does deploy elements of a missile defense in space, and which America could take if the Soviets deploy first, it would help ensure against dangerous mistakes.

The heart of the proposal is to concentrate on essential, basic research rather than plunge ahead with engineering and demonstrations with inadequate scientific foundation. As the report points out, the current program has been manipulatively revised in an attempt to lock in future administrations, and to use the political calendar, which has nothing to do with science or strategy.

The report stresses work on technologies that could defend U.S. missiles in the foreseeable future, long before anyone can tell whether it would ever be possible to erect a nationwide shield. While such a program would by no means kill SDI, it could bring the Soviets to accept the 50 percent reduction of strategic missiles that would crown Mr. Reagan's record.

The study is technical, looking at each part of the SDI program and analyzing what is promising and what is wasteful. Its authors, Michael Brower and Peter Clausen, call it "illustrious, not a precise recommendation." But they use detail and hard reasoning to support their definition of what would constitute a "sound strategic defense program," instead of what they call SDI's "floundering, unfocused and distorting priorities."

Driven by the desire to have something to show before the end of Mr. Reagan's term, SDI is "putting its eggs in fewer and fewer heavily funded baskets," although in important areas it is much too early to choose the best approach, the authors explain.

They urge research on sensors and systems into which future weapons could fit, rather than on the weapons themselves, which can provide spectacular demonstrations but be useless without a coherent context.

Such research could prove worthwhile even if space defenses are never deployed, because the ideas could work for other parts of American defense planning. Negotiation with the Russians on amending the ABM treaty should clear up ambiguities in the language and new questions deriving from technological advances since the treaty was written.

This could remove the major obstacle to the reductions of long-range missiles, on which Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan agreed in Reykjavik. All involved but the president himself have acknowledged that there is not even a hope of effective defense unless the offense is limited.

Otherwise, there would be a new race for more and more of everything, even more upsetting than the huge increase in the number of warheads resulting from President Kennedy's misguided decision to go for multiple, bristled missiles as the answer to early Soviet missile defense programs.

There is not much hope that Mr. Reagan will consider this sensible alternative. He is too emotionally committed to his vision to make a comparative analysis. But the campaign is starting now. Presidential candidates who are interested in offering a search for a much better bet on defense than "star wars" offers would do well to study this report.

The New York Times.

## There's No Ro

There's no doubt that the central theme of the new administration's foreign policy is to bring about a change in the balance of power in the world. But the change is not to be achieved by the use of force. It is to be achieved by the use of economic and political pressure. The new administration is not averse to the use of force, but it is not averse to the use of economic and political pressure. The new administration is not averse to the use of force, but it is not averse to the use of economic and political pressure.

### Other Natural Antibiotic

There is a new natural antibiotic that has been discovered by scientists at the University of California, San Diego. The antibiotic is called "thapsigargin" and it is a powerful inhibitor of the enzyme "adenosine triphosphatase." This enzyme is found in the membranes of many cells and is involved in the transport of ions across the membrane. The discovery of this new antibiotic may have important implications for the treatment of certain diseases.

### ADVERT



Doctor Fernando Santos, Ministro de Energia y Minas

In August 1984, the Government of Ecuador, President, Ing. León Febres Cordero, signed a decree authorizing the exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons. The decree sets out the following: To explore, through foreign companies, one and one-half million hectares, two and one-half million hectares, and one and one-half million hectares, in the next four years. Ecuador has reserves of approximately two billion barrels of oil. The amount of investment required amounts to \$100 million. To develop, through the Petroleum Ministry (CEPE), exploration activities in the Amazon region, the goal being the discovery of a capacity to produce at least 500,000 barrels per day. Since 1984, when this policy was announced, four calls for tender. Eleven companies have been invited to participate in the exploration and exploitation of three blocks and five hundred thousand hectares.

Investments secured by means of the exploration wells, which shall be used for the exploration and exploitation of the Amazon, Occidental and Conoco, present have already discovered fields of oil and has built 2,000 kilometers of oil pipelines and detected commercial oilfields in northern Ecuador. At the present time, four calls for tender are being processed. The operators are: OCCIDENTAL, BELCO, TAMCO, CONOCO, TENNECO, and PETROBRAS, which is an authentic power for petroleum in Ecuador and the world. Ecuador has implemented in the contracts for exploration of a hydrocarbon.

In June of the current year, the Fifth Call for tender with regard to exploration. This is intended for tenders for five blocks in the Amazon region and one block in the Occidental region. The Government of Ecuador considers it very important in the contracting process of the Amazon Basin, with its great hydrocarbon potential, to have the participation of foreign companies. Considering the conditions of economic and technical of the oil exploration, the Government of Ecuador trusts that this fifth Call for tender on October 15, the last day for the Fifth Call.







AMEX Most Active					
	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Defimed	14,489	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	- 1/8
Telecash	15,518	8 1/4	6 1/4	8 1/4	+ 1/4
Wair	2,554	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4
IchB gs	4,446	28 1/4	26 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/4
BAT	4,074	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
ArTel	4,246	17 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	+ 1/4
FFBco n	3,121	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4
WDIght	2,883	24 1/4	24	24 1/4	+ 1/4
flcam pf	27,225	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
Alza	2,174	41 1/4	38 1/4	41	+ 1/4
FFBco n	2,174	41 1/4	38 1/4	41	+ 1/4
Comdus	2,357	52 1/4	49 1/4	51 1/4	+ 1/4
SolarPh	2,177	42 1/4	40 1/4	42 1/4	+ 1/4
umathi	2,177	42 1/4	40 1/4	42 1/4	+ 1/4
MacCr n	2,849	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+ 1/4
	2,773				

AMEX Stock Index			
High	Low	Close	Change
351.68	347.54	351.08	+2.90

12 Month		Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.		Chg.	
High	Low				High	Low	Stock	Chg%
29	17 1/2	1	1.8	27	26 1/2	27	+ 1/2	
64 1/2	46 1/2	1	1.8	21	20 1/2	21	+ 1/2	
77 1/2	15 1/2	1	1.8	21	20 1/2	21	+ 1/2	
77 1/2	15 1/2	1	1.8	21	20 1/2	21	+ 1/2	

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Paris

A residential quarter for the first time in 1967, held probably thanks up.

Despite higher number of units over the same period. The one-year advance mortgage was a method of increasing sales.

In the luxury minimum market throughout M. 11 percent in the June period to \$109,567 per cent. The Concord New York City figure is base 142 sales.

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**The Hazards of Film**

■ One of the problems facing the scanning of photographic film is the fact that there are ways to protect the film from X-ray damage. The National Association of Professional Photographers offers the following advice: "The United States with regular X-ray film is more than five X-ray examinations a year. Many people are not aware that certain types of film will not be affected by X-rays. This is especially true with some of the new ISO 100 film. It should not subject them to X-rays for travel overseas, where the X-ray cases, far more powerful than those in the United States, you should ask that their film be protected by hand, a request that must be printed. One suggestion, by Dean H. H. for National Geographic, who has been with thousands of rolls of film in plastic bags so that the inspectors

**Arlies Honors van Gogh**

■ Arlies had Van Gogh locked in an asylum since, in 1900, the town celebrated the 100 years since the artist's death. "Van Gogh is turning 100 years old this year," said the town's center and art museum director, who is exhibiting works from the collection.

records. "Old people in Arlies whose parents were Van Gogh say he was treated like an idiot," he said, a tourist guide said. The town council is planning to hold a memorial service in February 1888 to May 1889 — one of the most famous periods in his life — are almost nonexistent. Arlies is a local art group will be asking for help from painters to donate art works for a van Gogh.

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# TRAVEL

International Herald Tribune

- Beer Halls in Rome
- Glassmaker in Caracas
- The Mosques of Cairo

## TRAVELER'S CHOICE

### Up the Amazon, With Experts

A Thousand Miles up the Amazon is the name — and the itinerary — of a cruise to be launched this fall by Special Expeditions. In a 10-day version of the trip, participants fly from Miami to the city of Belém at the entrance to the Amazon. From there they cruise on the river on the 80-passenger expedition ship *Polaris* to Manaus, with side trips on motorized landing craft. Naturalists accompany tours and help identify the exotic plants and animals of the rain forest. There are also trips that begin the ship portion in Barbados or fly to Manaus and reverse the route. Trips leave Oct. 13, 23 and 30 and Nov. 6. Prices begin at \$2,800. For information contact Special Expeditions, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

### Seals and Science in Antarctica

For penguin and seal followers, cruises to Antarctica offered by Society Expeditions will sail from Santiago and head to the Antarctic Peninsula, by way of Patagonia, or the Falkland or South Georgia Islands. In Antarctica, passengers visit penguin colonies, seals and scientific research stations. Trips, which range from 15 to 24 days, depart from Nov. 11 through February. Prices start at \$4,990, including a flight from Miami to Chile. For information contact Society Expeditions, 3121 Elliott Avenue, Suite 700, Seattle, Wash. 98121.

### Paris Museums à la cARTte

A new pass called cARTte, costing about \$15, gains entry to more than 60 museums and monuments in the Paris area until the end of this year. The card also gets holders 5 percent discounts on books, catalogues and other items sold in the museums. Among the doors the pass will open are those to the Louvre, the Musée d'Orsay (pictured below), the Musée Rodin, the Catacombs, the Arc de Triomphe, Notre Dame and Versailles. The card can be purchased at any of the participating museums, or at the bank branches of the Crédit Agricole Mutuel d'Ile de France. The program may be repeated next year, in which case the 1988 pass would be valid for a whole year.



### Beverly Hills Centennial Bash

Beverly Hills is getting ready for what Mayor Benjamin Stansbury, in true film industry parlance, says will be "the greatest, most glamorous party the West Coast has ever seen." Starting next June, Beverly Hills will hold a yearlong celebration to mark the 75th anniversary of its incorporation as a city on Jan. 29, 1914. Each month of the celebration will be dedicated to a different country. So far, according to the Visitors Bureau, plans have been made for Japan, Australia, Mexico, Sweden, Finland, France, Britain, Spain and Italy to hold individual salutes to the city. The celebrations will include outdoor concerts, food festivals, art exhibitions, an international film festival and sporting events. Several hotels in the city have announced major renovation work. The Beverly Hills Hotel will spend about \$40 million this year on major refurbishing. The Beverly Hilton recently completed a \$35 million renovation and the Beverly Wilshire, which opened in 1928, has embarked on an improvement program that will be finished next February. For information contact the Beverly Hills Visitors Bureau, 239 South Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212.

### The Hazards of Film X-Ray

One of the problems facing air travelers is the X-ray scanning of photographic films at airport security checkpoints. There are ways to protect your photographs, and the National Association of Photographic Manufacturers offers the following advice: If you are traveling in the United States with regular consumer films (speeds up to and including ISO 400) you may subject them to no more than five X-ray examinations in order to be reasonably certain they will not be affected; if you are traveling with some of the new ISO 1,000 and 1,600 films, you should not subject them to X-ray scanning of any kind; for travel overseas, where the X-ray devices are, in most cases, far more powerful than those used in the United States, you should ask for your carry-on baggage to be inspected by hand, a request that may or may not be granted. One suggestion, by Dean Conger, a photographer for National Geographic, who has made hundreds of trips with thousands of rolls of film, is to place films in a clear plastic bag so that the inspector can see what is inside.

### Arles Honors van Gogh



Arles, the town that had Vincent van Gogh locked up in a mental asylum as a public nuisance, is finally honoring the painter after almost 100 years of neglect. The town has declared 1988 "Van Gogh Year" and it is turning the local mental hospital into an arts center and holding its first exhibition of the artist's works. Some people see the celebrations as making amends. "Old people in Arles whose parents heard tell of Van Gogh say he was treated like an alcoholic, foreign tramp," a tourist guide said. The town continued to shun his memory after he left. Reminders of his stay from February 1888 to May 1889 — one of the most creative periods in his life — are almost nonexistent. Among the tributes in Arles, a local art group will be asking prominent living painters to donate art works for a collection in memory of van Gogh.

### Travelers' Medical Information

MediAlert, a nonprofit foundation, provides a card and bracelet or neck chain that convey medical information about the bearer and so could save a traveler's life. Identification packets are available for \$20 from MediAlert Foundation, either at Post Office Box 1009, Turlock, California, 95381, or Room 1812, 475 Fifth Avenue, Room 1812, New York, N.Y. 10017.

## Málaga: Easygoing, Much Invaded

by Mary Peirson Kennedy

MÁLAGA, Spain — On Aug. 19 Málaga celebrated the 500th anniversary of the incorporation of the city with the crown of Castile. It took the forces of the Catholic monarchs Isabel and Ferdinand little more than three months to defeat the Arabs who had been in power for 776 years. Ali Dardux, the chief who surrendered the city, stayed on to be head of the Moorish community, whose citizens dwelt peacefully for many years beside the Catholic conquerors.

Easygoing and accommodating is how the Malagueños — surrounded by protective mountains and blessed with a seductive climate — describe themselves. Málaga's history has been dominated by invaders. Cro-Magnon tribes settled here in prehistoric times, the Phoenicians arrived in the 12th century B.C., the Romans gave it city rights in A.D. 81. The Visigoths, Vandals, Turks and Tunisians all thundered into Málaga and made it one of the most important ports on the Mediterranean. But the biggest influence of all was the Arabs, who brought a sophisticated culture and a love of the arts when they conquered the city in the eighth century.

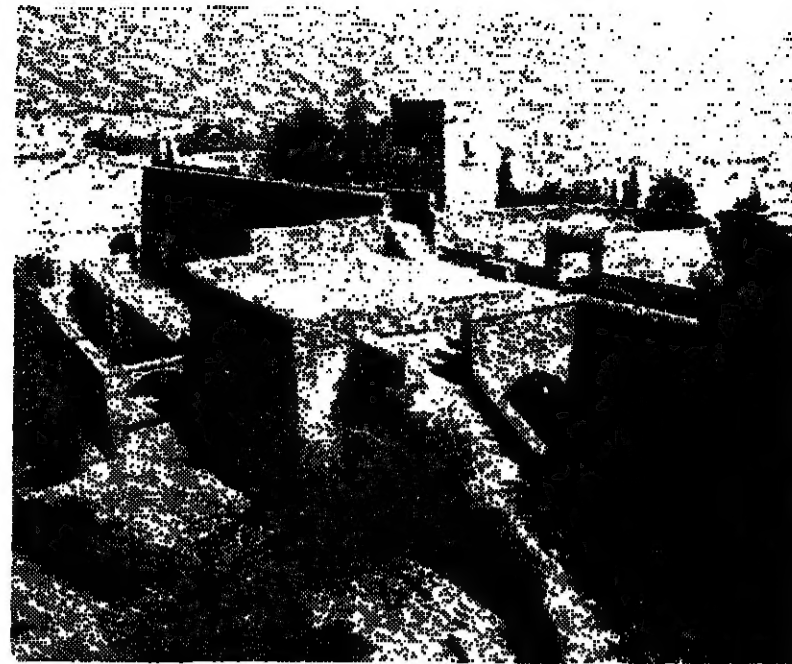
After the desperate years following the Civil War, when Spain was shunned by Europe (and starvation rampant), in the 1950s a new invasion began. The northern hordes of Europe descended upon Torremolinos, Fuengirola and Marbella to the west and Nerja and Torre del Mar to the east, finding a vacation paradise of sun and friendly people. Although the prices are higher, the beaches more crowded and the crime rate up, Málaga continues to be the capital of one of the greatest resort areas on the continent. After five centuries even the Arabs have returned, bringing with them their banks, mosques and petro-dollars.

Málaga has always been more open to new ideas and cultures than the traditional cities of Andalusia such as Córdoba or Granada. The result of this, some feel, is that Málaga has no character of its own.

Not so, say others, "they are the friendliest people in all of Spain, the Malagueños have *duende*." *Duende* is hard to translate; Spaniards will say a thing, a place or a person has it, but that is all. The dictionary says, "mysterious and ineffable charm."

Critics will say the city has been spoiled by lack of urban planning, ruined by tourism, and that the friendliness is gone. The truth is probably somewhere in between. In spite of the many changes brought about by tourism, much has remained the same. Everyone still looks for the *biñeiro* in the spring (the flower seller who makes and sells *biñeiros*, a clever arrangement of jasmine artfully spread on jumper stalks).

Malagueños continue to be one of the largest consumers of fish in the country and while the *cancheiro* (the fish seller) has disappeared from the streets his songs are remembered with the *canciones del cancheiro* song fiestas. In spite of the law prohibiting



Some of Málaga hasn't changed: Top, the Gibralfaro ruins; right, a flower vendor; far right, a statue of the traditional fish seller.



Mary Peirson Kennedy

their sale, everyone keeps right on eating *chanqueteras*, a tiny fish in dire threat of extermination, but which fried in flour is simply delicious.

Every year on the first Friday in March at least 40,000 Malagueños make their pilgrimage on foot to kneel before the Cristo de Medinaceli, a venerated statue of Christ the Redeemer at the church of Santiago on Calle Granada — to ask for help or give thanks.

The old part of the city centers on Calle Marques de Larios, from which spreads a web of tiny streets, many too narrow for cars. There is the cathedral that boasts of being the oldest unfinished cathedral in Europe, with a tower missing. The Granadinos say that if the cathedral was in Granada it would have been finished centuries ago, but here they just shrug their shoulders and laugh. Or they will remind Americans that once in the late 1700s they actually had raised the money for the tower and gave it to the Americans instead. They will say, "Isn't it better that you won your war

against England and we continue with *La Manquita*?" (The imperfect one, the familiar name that Malagueños give their cathedral.)

It was started in 1528 in Renaissance style, but many architects had a hand in creating a temple of worship that also encompasses Gothic, Romantic, Roman and Baroque elements. It is sumptuous, with its soaring arches and magnificent works of art of many early Spanish painters and sculptors. Not far from here is the Museo de Bellas Artes that has some childhood drawings by one of Málaga's most famous sons, Pablo Picasso. These will eventually be transferred to the painter's birthplace on the Plaza de la Merced, which is being restored as a museum.

One of the most outstanding views of Málaga is at the top of Gibralfaro, a thousand-foot rock with fortifications and a palace, the Alcazaba, that was once the heart of Arab Málaga. One can take a taxi or a horse-drawn carriage to the top. The drivers of the latter manage to maintain a



J.F. Sullivan

leisurely pace in spite of the traffic, but set the price beforehand.

Once at the top of Gibralfaro one can retreat into the cool terraces of the government auditorium there, and while sipping a drink or dining gaze down at the port, the ships at sea, the cathedral, the bullring and the coast beyond the city.

This year is also the 90th birthday of the park in the center of town. With 160 species of plants, trees and flowers it is considered one of the outstanding such parks of Europe. Built on land reclaimed from the sea at the end of the last century, it is full of secluded little parks within the park and outdoor cafes. In the middle is the old Victorian city hall.

"Finally at the end of the 1980s we are pulling Málaga into the 20th century," said Dr. Pedro Aparicio, a Socialist who has just been elected to his third term as mayor of the city. (Unlike many cities where the Socialists lost votes in the last local elections, Málaga came on stronger than ever for its energetic young mayor.)

Naturally, Málaga, population 573,000, has its problems, but there seems to be an all-out effort to make things better. This year the completely refurbished Teatro Cervantes opened its doors, giving back to the Malagueños their long-absent and popular theater.

When the Socialists took over eight years ago, a top priority was to bring the arts back to Málaga. Today cultural events abound. The excavated Roman theater near the Alcazaba holds a yearly international theater festival.

The dates of the annual *feria* were advanced this year to coincide with the city's anniversary. This is one of the wildest, gayest fairs in Andalusia, with flamenco dancing, pop groups, sporting events, top bullfights. And it paid homage not only to the conquerors but to those long-vanquished Arabs and their contributions. ■

Mary Peirson Kennedy is a journalist based in Spain.

## French Baker Learns From German Bread

IX EN PROVENCE — Jacques Collet, boulanger, is standing in the middle of his tiny bread shop nestled in a tree-shaded square in the center of town. He picks up a round, golden crusty loaf of *pain de tournesol*, breaks it in two, sniffs, then grins.

"Not enough salt," he sighs, speaking more to himself than to the handful of customers crushed into the fragrant shop. The shelves are overflowing with breads

### PATRICIA WELLS

of all shapes and sizes, setting off a happy marriage of aromas, some pleasingly familiar, others too fleeting, or too subtle, to identify.

There are round breads and baguettes, compact molded breads bursting with oatmeal and barley, sunburst-shaped creations packed with crushed sunflower seeds, humorous mushroom-shaped breads filled with,



of course, mushrooms, long breads packed with fresh Provencal herbs and tiny black olives.

On a counter set off to the side, customers pick up a simple yellow printed sheet, offering a long list of non-traditional French breads. It's the Boulangerie du Coin menu, listing the 65 breads that Jacques Collet has dreamed up, about 28 of which might be offered on a given day. You might call them designer breads, for each loaf is created with an end in mind, like the golden saffron and anise-flavored loaf designed as an accompaniment to the Mediterranean fish soup, *bouillabaisse*, or his pain *lité*, for the modern, sedentary Frenchman. Like the neighborhood *bistrot*, he offers a litany of daily specials: If it is Tuesday, you can be sure he's baked anchovy bread, as well as an unusual, pale-green bread fragrant with *algae*.

As one pursuing the most traditional of professions in tradition-bound France, Jacques Collet is a bit of a maverick. But by wisely combining modern marketing strategy with an understanding and respect for France's bread-baking tradition, this 33-year-old neighborhood baker has created a most successful business. And it seems that he has only just begun.

Some 10 years ago, after studying to be a judge, Collet was working in a bookstore when he and a friend decided to go into business. They rented a storefront, made croissants and pain au chocolat, and were off and running. Collet decided he liked the business, and knew that, if he was to succeed in the way he wanted, he'd have to do something different.

Perhaps because he lacked training as a traditional French baker, this son of a fabric salesman could see beyond the baguette. According to his way of thinking,

the Germans, not the French, made the best bread in the world. So soon he was off to Heidelberg, where a friendly baker took him in, shared secrets, let him bake and learn all there was to know about various grains, helping him distinguish the good wheat from the bad.

In 1981, in the very neighborhood in which he grew up, Collet set about building his own wood-fired bread oven, and began making baguettes. "It was then that I realized that bread-baking was one *métier* in France where, if you are willing to work hard, you can make a very good living, just by making baguettes and selling them to restaurants," he said.

But he was looking for more than a living. He devoted the first six months to being accepted as a neighborhood baker, slowly building a clientele. Once that was secure, he began making *fantaisie* breads, based on those he'd seen in Heidelberg, using grains and flours imported from Germany. In the beginning, he gave the breads away, as he tried to convince his traditional customers to warm up to his unorthodox shapes and combinations.

"I saw how hard it was for some people, especially those of my parents' generation, who had been traumatized by the war. All they could remember of the war was hunger, and when there wasn't hunger, there was black bread. I understand why today in France white bread is still the symbol of prosperity, wealth, the absence of war, while black bread reminds many of poverty, hunger, deprivation," he said.

Today, Collet owns two neighborhood boulangeries, with two more to open within the year.

What's best about the story, though, are the breads themselves. Collet may be in business, but he has a palate and high standards. Unlike many so-called health breads, which tend to be pale, heavy and often indigestible, his breads have a golden, finished, professional quality and robust, health-inspiring flavors.

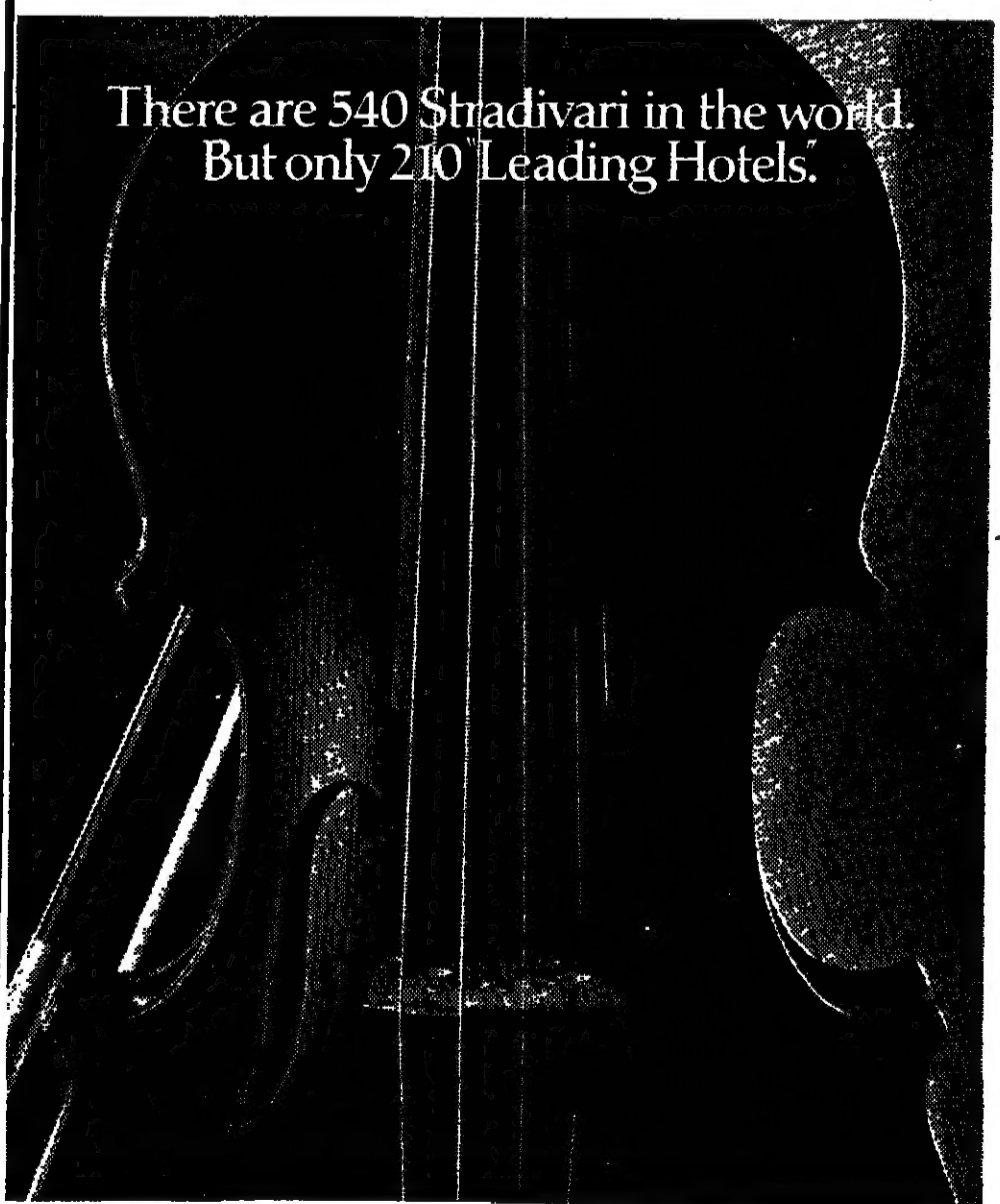
Everything he's touched, though, has not turned to gold. Sometimes his creations are just too unusual for the 500 or so customers who make up the bulk of his clientele.

Once he created a mixed grain bread he called *pain tonique*, designed for the sports-minded Frenchman. It didn't sell. So he changed the name to *pain riche de Savoie*, and created a story to go with it.

"I began explaining that this was a traditional bread of the Savoy. That just before the farmers in the Savoy would go off on the journey to lead their cows to the mountain pastures in springtime, the housewives would make a wholesome bread filled with whatever they had in their larders, raisins and dried plums, a mix of nuts designed to give the men strength on their long trek. The bread took off, and people even began to tell me that they knew of the bread, that they'd seen it while vacationing in the Savoy, or that they knew someone's grandmother that still made the bread. But I can't lie, my customers are my friends, so once the bread actually became popular, I had to tell them the truth."

*Boulangerie du Coin, 4 Rue Bouleou, 13100 Aix-en-Provence. Tel: 42.21.49.69. And 18 Rue Gaston-le-Saporta, 13100 Aix-en-Provence. Tel: 42.23.18.63. Open 7 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 4 to 8:30 P.M. Wednesday, Friday and Saturday; 7 A.M. to 8:30 P.M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Closed Monday.*

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# TRAVEL

## Cairo's Moslem Past—and Present

by Philip Mansel

THE mosques of Cairo are among the wonders of the Middle East. They are an artistic achievement as great as the relics of the pharaohs but far less celebrated.

The most interesting are in the old city, part of which is still surrounded by massive medieval walls.

The mosques have certain common characteristics. Like the city they are the color of dust. Crooked passages lead from the roar of the street into peaceful courtyards. Light pours hang from ancient wooden ceilings. Walls and windows are decorated with inlaid marbles and mosaics.

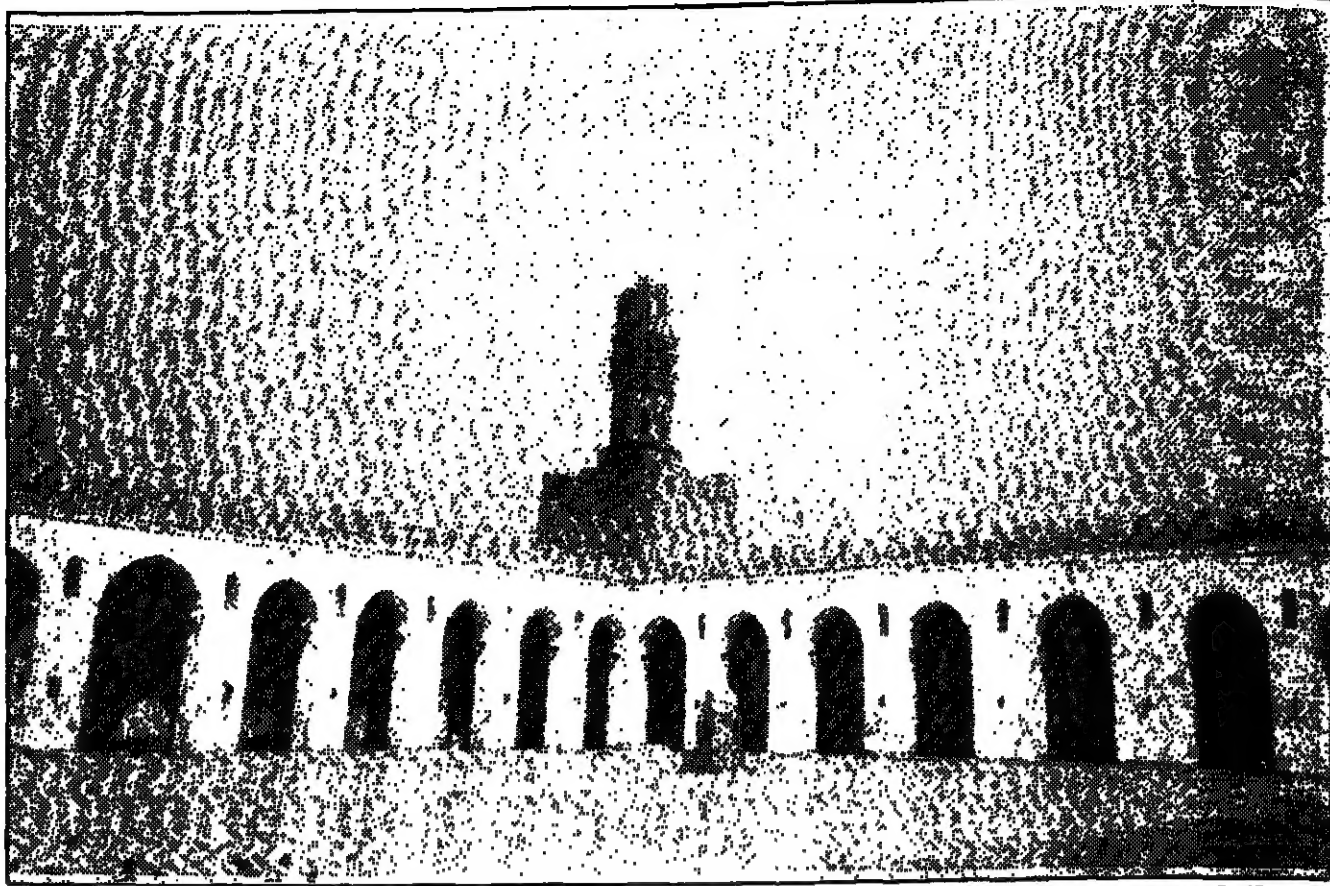
The mosques present a combination of restoration and collapse characteristic of Cairo in the 1980s. A ravishing blue and gold ceiling, just restored, looks down on crumbling walls. Some mosques are tied into the life of the city, as they have been since their foundation, and are above shops selling pickles and parsley. Others house hospitals, schools or homeless families whose washing hangs in the courtyards. On the whole, however, although it is advisable to carry small bills with which to placate the guardians, the mosques are islands of peace. There are few visitors, except on Fridays when they are full of worshippers.

Most of the mosques were built in the period from 1250 to 1517 when Egypt was ruled by the Mamluk Sultans. Since much of the trade of the Mediterranean passed through Egypt, they were rich and maintained a court of unrivaled luxury and formality. Each sultan wanted to build a mosque, a school or a mausoleum that would commemorate his name and achievements (and since the throne was rarely hereditary) provide jobs for his descendants. Hence the concentration of mosques in Cairo.

They are so fascinating that it is hard to know which to single out. In the Citadel the Mosque of Mohammed Ali, with its Ottoman minarets and dome, brings an echo of Istanbul to the Cairo skyline. The Mosque of Sultan Hassan near the Citadel is the grandest and most famous. Beside it is the mosque of Sidi el-Rifai, whose late 19th century interior contains splendid royal tombs.

A street of mosques, the Sharia el Mu'izz li din Allah goes from nearby to the Bab el-Farsh, the Gate of Victory, built in 1087. One of the most beautiful of the mosques there is that of Sultan el-Muayyad. The sultan, who reigned from 1412 to 1421, built it on the spot where he had been imprisoned as a disloyal young Mamluk. He kept down the price of bread (still a problem in Cairo today), gave enjoyable drinking parties and, according to Sir John Glubb, was "more moderate than most sultans in imprisoning or executing his opponents."

The entrance passage goes past his tomb, which is below a dome of great beauty. It then leads into a sanctuary with high arched arches, decorated with marble panels facing an enclosed square. The minarets are detached from the mosque and are on either side of the Bab Zuwayla, one of the most

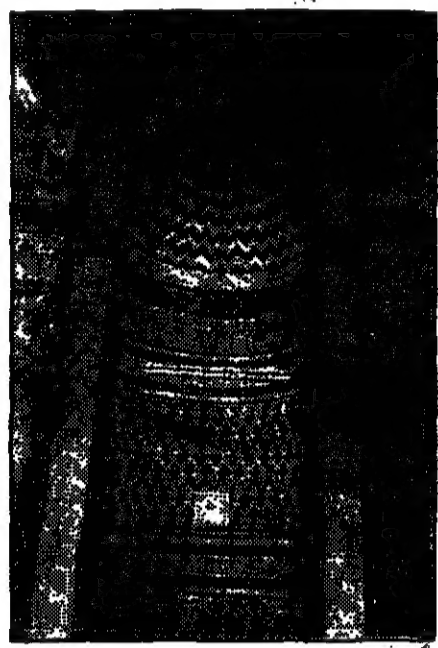
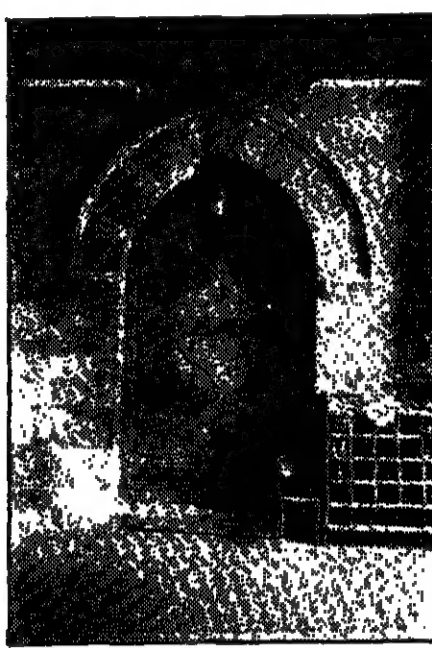


impressive city gates in the world. The last of the Mamluk sultans, Tuman-Bay, was hanged from the bottom of the left minaret in 1517 by the Ottoman conqueror of Egypt, Selim I.

The mosques are islands of peace in a chaotic city. Top, the Mosque of Caliph al-Hakim. Below left, the entrance to the Mosque of Sultan el-Muayyad and, right, wall decoration from that mosque.

On the same extraordinary street the Mosque of al-Nasir Muhammad has a doorway taken from a Crusader church in Acre after it fell in 1291, as a symbol of the Moslems' final victory over the Crusaders. Next door the mausoleum of Sultan al-Mansur Qala'un has a magnificent blue and gold geometric ceiling and walls of marble and mother of pearl. At the end of the street is the Mosque of the mad Caliph al-Hakim, founder of the Druze sect, who thought that he was God and tried to change night into day. Formerly a mass of crumbling arches, it has recently been restored. The mosque is crisp and white, and electric cleaning machines skim across the tiles. The mystery has gone. There are also beautiful tombs and mosques in the City of the Dead outside the city walls. They reveal the fascination with death that has characterized Egypt since the pharaohs, and the piety that makes Egypt a devoutly Moslem country. Indeed countless new mosques are under construction throughout the city.

Philip Mansel is a writer and historian. His latest book is "The Eagle in Splendor: Napoleon and His Court," published by George Philip in London.



### THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

## How to Use Cruise Ships For Business, Pleasure

by Roger Collis

ONE of the best kept travel secrets is out — cruises are in. And cruises are not just for the elderly and well-heeled with oceans of time, but for harassed business travelers on a modest budget who are looking for short breaks in the sun, especially in winter, and maybe combining a business trip with vacation.

Cruises, especially fly/sail/stay packages, offer the best value for the money in travel today. There is a smorgasbord of options from almost anywhere in the world. For example, a seven-night Caribbean cruise with a round-trip flight from London to Miami with a hotel at each end starts at £885. A 15-night cruise in January from Southampton to Fort Lauderdale with a return flight back to England costs about £1,000.

A 13-day luxury cruise in the Mediterranean next spring with round-trip flights from any city in the United States starts at \$3,195. You can fly from London to Hong Kong (three nights in a hotel), cruise for 12 nights to Bangkok (three more nights in a hotel) and fly back to London for £1,612, about the same as the business class fare. If you sail the QE2 either way between Southampton (or Cherbourg) and New York, you can fly back free. Sail first class and you can fly the Concorde home.

When you consider that meals, sports and entertainment are included in the prices — the only extras are tips, liquor at shipboard prices and excursions — it is hardly surprising that cruises are popular. I don't know of any five star hotel that provides full board for \$90 to \$250 a day with a flight thrown in. And providing you plan ahead, most packages offer all the flexibility you need. For example, you can use your ticket to fly out before or stay on after the cruise to do business.

"Quite possibly this is the most exciting period in the cruise industry that we've seen for 20 years," said Richard Platt, director of sales, Europe, of Kloefer Cruise, which operates Royal Viking Line and Norwegian Caribbean Line. "The curve is steepening, especially for fly/cruise in places like the Caribbean. To such an extent that British Airways is starting a scheduled service to San Juan this autumn specifically for cruise passengers in and out of Puerto Rico."

"The one hot area is the Caribbean. On Saturdays you'll see 12 to 15 cruise ships sailing from Miami," said Brian Hordson, a sales consultant for Royal Caribbean Cruise Lines, a Norwegian company. "We have four ships operating there and have a new one being built — Sovereign of the Seas, 74,000 tons carrying 2,300 people, which will start cruises in January. Five new ships will appear next year in the Caribbean."

The big story is a surge in demand for the Mediterranean and Europe in 1988 especial-

ly from Americans," Platt said. "And there is growing confidence in the industry. We have ordered two new ships, one for Royal Viking, which will be the most luxurious ever built, 36,000 tons and carrying only 740 passengers, and a new design ship for Norwegian Caribbean. We've only just scratched the surface of the cruise market. It has completely shed its old-fashioned image."

"Cruising developed a very down-market image in the United Kingdom," said David Dingle, marketing director of Princess Voyages (Princess Cruises in the United States), part of the P & O group, in London. "This was because many of the old ocean-going liners, which were converted for cruises in the mid-1970s, were big ships with a lot of substandard accommodation. But in the last two years we have progressively developed a younger market, people in their late 30s and 40s."

One way to find the right cruise is to get a copy of Berlitz Cruise Guide, which rates all the cruise ships in the world, the facilities they offer and the kind of passengers you can expect to meet.

Meanwhile, here are a few fly/cruise packages. Prices are per person, double occupancy.

• **Canberra Cruises.** An eight-night cruise in the Mediterranean (Nov. 14-22). Sail from Southampton to Lisbon, Madeira and Tenerife. One night in a hotel before flying to London: £645 to £925. The World Cruise (Jan. 5-April 15). Embarking and returning from Southampton is split into five segments with 18 fly/cruise options. For example, sail Southampton-Fort Lauderdale and fly home for £1,090.

• **Royal Viking.** A seven-day cruise from New York via Provincetown, Bar Harbor, Halifax, Quebec to Montreal and a seven-day cruise back (Oct. 10 and 17). The seven-day flights from any United States gateway city cost \$1,844. The 14-day cruise, which includes two nights in a New York hotel, costs \$3,454.

• **Royal Caribbean.** A seven-day cruise to and from Miami via Labadee (Haiti), San Juan and St. Thomas. The package from any United Kingdom airport includes pre-cruise hotel night in Miami and day room before the return flight: from £885.

• **Princess Cruises.** A 10-night cruise up the Panama Canal. You fly from London to Los Angeles (overnight hotel), then fly to Acapulco where you join the ship for Panama, Curacao, Martinique, St. Thomas and San Juan, then fly to Miami and back to London: £1,990 (\$2,320 from any city in North America).

• **Sitmar.** A 10-day Caribbean cruise. Fly from London to Miami (overnight hotel), join the ship in Fort Lauderdale and then cruise to Nassau, St. Croix, St. Thomas, Montego Bay (Jamaica) Grand Cayman, Cozumel and back to Fort Lauderdale (hotel day room) and back to London: £1,130 (\$1,545 from the United States).

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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## Venetian Blown Glass — Made in Venezuela

by Elaine Dann Goldstein

CARACAS lies in a valley about 3,000 feet above sea level in a coastal range on the Caribbean.

Residences cling to the hillsides, and small planes swoop like dragonflies between the mountains to land at an airport in the center of the city. The climate is usually spring-like, and on one such balmy day we drove along the Via la Manzosa to the mountain suburb of Potrero for a visit to the Ict Arte Murano glassworks.

This glassworks, whose delicate products have been exhibited in Europe, Canada and the United States, could have been plucked intact from the Venetian Lagoon: The ovens, methods and products are identical.

In the 13th century the Venetian glassworkers were isolated on the island of Murano to protect Venice from the frequent fires caused by

the intense heat of the furnaces and to prevent the theft of the secret of making crystal-clear glass. It was the clarity of Venetian glass plus its ability to be blown into any shape that made the secret so highly prized; escaping from Murano was punishable by death. In the 16th century some workers, given permission to travel, established workshops in other countries, but those glassworks have long since disappeared.

Glassworks in the Murano style are still rare outside of Italy. Jessie McNab, associate curator in the department of European sculpture and decorative arts at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, says that Ict Arte is the only factory that she's heard of producing this glass in the Western Hemisphere.

Bruno Ava came to Venezuela from Italy 30 years ago, "looking," he says, "for new horizons." He married an Italian woman living in

Venezuela, and "because it is cooler in the mountains," built his factory in Potrero. He started the Ict Arte Murano with a dozen craftsmen, two of whom still work with him, and today he employs 70 to 80 people.

The factory has 15 furnaces in different stages of glass production going at once. The furnaces, surrounded by movable heat-shielding panels, are square, about four feet high, and have a hole in one side for moving materials in and out of the

fire. The furnaces are the only part of the glass-making process that has changed over the centuries, becoming more efficient with the introduction of richer fuels.

It is during the "cooking" of the raw materials in the furnaces that the various colors and types of glass are formed. With the addition of certain minerals a colorless glass is produced. Adding other minerals produces color: copper or cobalt for blue-green, and gold for red, for example. Aventurin, a copper-flecked glass; chalcedony, red with multicolored veins, and latticino, an opaque white glass, are all Murano inventions.

Except for the sand, the raw materials used in Venezuela are imported from Italy. The sand, or silicate, is the vital glass-making agent, and its source is a carefully guarded secret. Since the sand makes up 70 percent of the weight of glass, and importing it from very far would be costly, it is likely that the source is nearby.

The glass is entirely handmade by teams that consist of a master and two to four helpers. A half-dozen teams will be working at one time, making the full range of Venetian-designed glass pieces: figures, blown glass, stemware, chandeliers, beads and museum-quality art glass.

On the day we were there,

opaque glass was being worked by several teams. The elephant taking shape at one furnace was of solid glass. The master held a rod with a blob of glass that forms the body. The glass must be at 2,642 degrees Fahrenheit to be worked, and it cools quickly. The helper added more glass from the fire to form the head; this was pulled like taffy into a teardrop shape to make the trunk, then snipped off with shears and formed with pincers. The master did the shaping while the two helpers heated different colors on long rods and applied the glowing glass to the body. The master quickly snipped, pulled and shaped each blob into ears, tusks, tail and legs. The animal took less than 15 minutes to complete. The finished elephant, heavy for its six-inch length at about 1½ pounds, had a red head with white tusks and its trunk, body and tail were black.

At a furnace near where the elephant was fashioned, a vase was being made of what was to be ice glass. A helper pulled out a blob of molten clear glass affixed to a long thin pipe, cooled it briefly and handed it to the master. The master blew into the pipe, turning the blob into a bubble, which he elongated by twisting the pipe. The blown glass was cut with shears and shaped with tools for finishing. While the vase was still hot, the helper plunged it into a small sunken pool of water. A mighty hiss, a cloud of steam, and the vase emerged with its surface decoratively covered with cracks.

Adjoining the factory is a shop where the glassware, including the well-known clowns and jewelry made from the beads, is sold. A black, gold and white glass toucan was about the size of the elephant we saw being made, and costs about \$18. A set that includes a glass punch bowl, ladle and six mugs, all made of optic glass, with a subtle distortion of images seen through it, is about \$95, while a small optic pitcher is about \$20. A fruit bowl could be made with life-

size, colored opaque glass apples, oranges, bananas and strawberries, which cost about \$6 to \$8 each. The art glass pieces run higher; a pair of streamlined doves made of glass that masquerades as stone are about \$220. Everything is packed for shipping and credit cards are taken.

To further the Italian theme, if you are hungry after your visit,

there's a pizzeria, Da Domestico, down the block.

The factory (Via la Manzosa, Caracas; tel: 032-71-02-94) is open to the public from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily, and the store is open from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. daily. You can book a tour through the major hotels or at travel agencies for about \$15 to \$20 a person. Tours last about three hours and include sightseeing. A taxi from most hotels costs about \$8 each way and the ride will take half an hour.

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## TRAVEL

# A Small Country-House Inn In Heart of Wordsworth Land

by Leslie Bennetts

FROM the road — the same road once walked daily by William Wordsworth and such semipermanent house guests as Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Thomas de Quincey — there is no sign of Michael's Nook, only a narrow country lane winding up a hill through vivid green pastures dotted with sheep and wobbly-legged lambs.

However, those who make their way up the hillside near Grasmere, England, will come upon a stone gate bearing a polished bronze plaque that reads: Michael's Nook Country House Hotel.

Two hundred years ago, these hills were the home of a shepherd named Michael, who was immortalized by Wordsworth in a poem. More than a century ago, a Victorian industrialist built a mansion on the hillside, nestled under a stand of trees. He named it Michael's Nook, in honor of Wordsworth's shepherd.

These days the big ivy-covered stone house is still a residence, but one shared with travelers. It was purchased 20 years ago by a Grasmere antiques dealer, Reg Gifford, and since then it has become one of the better small country-house inns in England.

Nearby in the Lake District — arguably the most scenic region in all of England and

the inspiration for so much Romantic poetry — there are several better-known hotels, including Miller Howe, which overlooks Lake Windermere. While some of these hotels accommodate dozens of patrons every night in their dining rooms, Michael's Nook is more intimate, typically serving no more than 20 people each evening.

And in contrast to the larger hotels, it has more of the feel of an old-fashioned English country house; a Great Dane named Jake wanders through the living room, where overstuffed chairs are clustered around a fireplace, and a gallery of dog portraits and fox-hunting scenes line the forest-green walls of the bar. Also sharing the premises are a parrot named Semmel, two Chinchilla Persian cats named Talulah and Smidgen, and a Russian Blue called Lara.

Gifford and his wife, Elizabeth, have created an atmosphere in which visitors feel more like houseguests than tourists in a commercial establishment. "You're living in someone's home, and enjoying all the nice things about this style of living," said Gifford.

Michael's Nook has nine double rooms as well as two new suites "built out of my old coach house," Gifford said. The bedrooms are each decorated differently, and one with a four-poster bed and yards of flowered chintz is particularly charming. The smallest room is postage-stamp-sized while the larger

of the suites has a terrace and a spiral staircase connecting the bedroom to a sitting room that has a view of the Cumbrian mountains. All the rooms are furnished with such amenities as sandalwood sachets in drawers, lavender in closets, bath herbs in the tub and a hairdryer in a bureau drawer.

The furnishings range from ornate clocks to gilt-decorated furniture to Gifford's collection of 18th- and 19th-century barometers to a 17th-century oak sideboard displaying an array of early Mason's ironstone. Elizabeth Gifford takes care of the flowers, including seasonal arrangements in the mahogany torchères flanking the living room fireplace.

The Giffords' hotel career was originally inspired by necessity. "I bought the house as a private home, and I wanted to stay living here, so the house had to sort of pay for itself," Gifford explained. "For the first six months it was traumatic — you felt people were invading your home — but now I'm just pleased they can come and enjoy the house and the garden, the furnishings and the food."

The chef, Andrew Eastick, formerly worked at the Dorchester in London; his wife, Nicola, is the pastry chef.

Breakfast and a five-course dinner daily are included in the price of accommodations, which ranges from about \$99 to \$190 a person a night. Among breakfast choices might be grilled tomatoes, mushrooms, egg-bacon and French toast triangles, or kedgeree and marmalade with croissants, along with such staples as cereal, fresh juice, and coffee or tea.

For hikers or picnickers, the hotel will pack box lunches (each costs about \$10), a repast that could include wedges of pâté, cheese, bread and crackers, apples and oranges, salad and cookies.

Michael's Nook also accepts reservations for lunch and dinner from those not staying at the hotel. (Lunch, which is four courses plus coffee and petit fours, costs about \$30 a person, and dinner, five courses and coffee and petit fours, is about \$43.) Resident guests are requested to make their dinner selections at tea time as they peruse the evening's menu over a selection of scones and cream, shortbread and fruitcake.

The dinners begin with cocktails and hors d'oeuvres in the bar and move on to the seated meal in the dining room, painted a deep ruby-red and lighted from the crystal chandeliers and silver candelabras.

Menus change daily, but one might be offered a parrot of chicken livers perfumed with port and truffle, served with warm spiced bramble jelly and toasted brioche, then roast leg of lamb filled with prune and



Reg and Elizabeth Gifford with their Great Dane puppy and one of their cats.

Photograph by Jonathan Roper

apple stuffing, and finally a sticky toffee pudding with vanilla ice cream. On other nights, guests might dine on poached prawns (from Loch Linnhe) in a cream sauce enhanced with Dremble and deep-fried sausage of Cambridgeshire with a leak fondue, with sautéed calves' liver in shallot and cherry vinegar sauce or sautéed breast of duckling in a wild mushroom sauce.

Finally, when satiated diners drift from the dining room back to the bar, they are presented with coffee and petit fours.

The wine list shows some breadth among Bordeaux and Burgundies, but it thins out considerably elsewhere.

Several reasonable choices among the red wines include a 1982 Mercurie (\$21), a 1983 Pomerol Vergennes (\$32) and a 1981 Brunello di Montalcino (\$24). Among the whites, one might stay with Louis Latour's 1985 Macon Lagny (\$19) unless you want to head into the stratosphere. The wine service is caring, but the narrow cut-crystal glasses are more elegant than practical, particularly for the red wines.

Many visitors manage to walk off the evening's caloric onslaught by day, hiking through the meadows and pastures ribboned with stone walls or climbing up into the surrounding mountains, which have names like Silver Howe, Helm Crag, Stone Arthur, Heron Pike and Rydal Fell.

Those who prefer to travel by car will also find many places of interest in the vicinity. These include such literary landmarks as Dove Cottage in Grasmere, Wordsworth's home from 1799 to 1808 and the place where he produced most of his best work, and Rydal Mount, a few minutes away in Ambleside, where the poet lived from 1813 until his death in 1850. Also nearby are Wordsworth's birthplace in Cockermouth and his gravesite, alongside those of his sister, brother, wife and children, in the churchyard in Grasmere.

Not far away are Hill Top, the 17th-century farmhouse in Near Sawrey where Beatrix Potter wrote her Peter Rabbit books, and Brantwood, the house on the eastern shore of Conistone Water where John Ruskin lived for the last 28 years of his life.

Wordsworth described the Grasmere area as "the loveliest spot that man hath ever known," an easy idea to believe while gazing at the Lake District's fells jutting steeply upward on every side as the region's volatile skies cast brilliant patterns of sunlight and sudden shadow across the emerald landscape.

The driveway up to the house is lined with polished brass lanterns atop wrought-iron lampposts, and, on the far side of the wide green sweep of lawn, a white garden bench is placed under a stand of fir trees.

All over the grounds are flowers in bloom; in spring they range from drifts of daffodils cascading down banks to trees heavily weighted with pink magnolia blossoms to stone urns brimming with primroses, bluebells, tulips, pansies, narcissus and geraniums.

Although summer is the busiest season for tourists, the hotel is open throughout the year, with highlights of the winter season including a party at Christmas with carol singing on Christmas Eve and a roast turkey dinner Christmas Day.

There is another party on New Year's Eve, with a nine-course dinner featuring roast goose and such Scottish touches as haggis and neeps, smoked Scotch salmon and cock-a-leekie.

The village of Grasmere.

© 1987 The New York Times



The stone house has 11 rooms for guests.

## Beer Halls in the Heart of Rome



The Birreria Tempera, founded in 1906.

by Ruth E. Gruber

ROME — It's a sultry summer night and the place is packed. Voices and laughter echo under the vaulted ceilings and cigarette smoke mingles with the humidity. Sweating waiters place foaming mugs of beer on scarred wooden tables. They stagger through the room under heavy steaming trays of wurstel, sauerkraut and goulash.

You could be in Germany. But you're not. Welcome to Rome, to the Birreria Tempera, one of the oldest and most popular of a growing number of beer halls in Rome.

Welcome, in fact, to Italy, where beer drinking has become chic and beer consumption has nearly doubled from the past decade.

Beer halls — birreria — are cropping up all over Rome, and more and more bars offer not only frosty tankards from the tap, but a selection of as many as two dozen different types of specialty beers, both domestic and imported. Where once it was sometimes hard to find local brands, small town supermarkets now display shelves full of Italian, Irish, German, Belgian and even Czechoslovak beers.

American beers are slated soon to join them.

According to Marco Peroli, spokesman for Italy's largest brewery, Birra Peroni, the shift toward beer drinking is due in large part to a fundamental change in the Italian lifestyle as well as to what he called an "identity crisis" in Italian wines, brought into high relief a year ago by a scandal in which people died after drinking cheap wine fabricated out of poisonous methyl alcohol.

"The lifestyle has changed a lot," Peroli said at the Rome headquarters of the brewery, which, founded in 1846, accounts for about one quarter of beer sales in Italy. More and more offices and shops stay open through the afternoon, he noted, rather than closing for the traditional *riposo*. "There's the so-called fast-food: people snack at noon for lunch, they no longer go home for a midday meal."

In addition, he said, "there's a trend to drink less alcohol, in part due to the environmentalist phenomenon. People want to drink more natural products."

"Above all," he added, "beer has over-

come the seasonal barrier. Traditionally, beer has been drunk in the summer, as a thirst-quencher. Now, people drink it year-round. It's a big change in consumer habits."

Italians still drink less beer than other Europeans, but the trend toward beer drinking has seen annual consumption jump from 12 to 13 liters per person 10 years ago to 20 to 21 liters today — still a long way below West Germany's record 150 liters per person, or even France's 50 liters.

At the same time, annual wine consumption in Italy has plummeted from 110 liters per person in the late 1960s, to about 73 liters today — a postwar low.

Advertising beer as a healthy, youth-oriented, and above all fun drink, helped the trend. Italy's 10 main beer producers, launched a joint advertising campaign in 1978 with TV commercials featuring one of Italy's most "in" stars, Rocco Aratore.

Common Market agreements also made it easier to import beer like Irish Guinness and Belgian Chimay, and Italian brewers began turning out their own specialty brands, with fancy labels, to compete.

You can get beer in virtually every bar or sidewalk cafe in Rome, and even in most restaurants and trattorias. Fast-food outlets and bright new sandwich emporia spotlight beer as the perfect drink for a faster, less traditional lifestyle.

The birreria, however, remain the real heart of Italy's beer-drinking culture.

They run the gamut, from high-tech beer and pizza parlors to traditional German-style beer halls specializing in sauerkraut, wurstel and similar dishes — with an Italian touch.

Trovarena, a weekly guide, lists more than 50 birreria or pubs — and there are many others. Fifteen years ago there were only a handful.

My favorite has long been the Birreria Tempera. It's on via di San Marcello, just off Piazza Santi Apostoli near Piazza Venezia and the Trevi Fountain.

Little has changed since I first started going there years ago as a student — except the lunchtime menu is more extensive and the quality of beer is better.

Founded in 1906, the Birreria Tempera is family-owned by Renato Tempera and his son, Fernando. Renato and his brother Giuseppe, who died last year, were almost lit-

ally born in the beer hall — their parents worked there and when they died, the two boys were adopted by the original owner, who willed them the establishment in 1952.

It occupies two cavernous, wood-paneled rooms with cream-colored vaulted ceilings decorated with old-fashioned paintings of rustic-style capids and slogans extolling beer.

"He who drinks beer lives for 100 years," reads one slogan at the entrance near the big counter behind which waiters draw draft light or dark beer in three sizes of mugs.

Other slogans read, "Beer gives strength and health," "Drink beer in every season," and "Beer nurtures and refreshes."

At lunchtime, office workers crowd in for quick meals from the extensive cold buffet of salads and cold cuts or dishes like smoked pork chops or salt cod (baccala) that can be quickly heated, hamburgers and even a few pasta dishes. You can eat very well for \$7 or \$8, less than half the average minimum of a regular trattoria.

"We've remained a traditional birreria," said waiter Pippo Rinaldi. "At lunch we have a lighter, more varied menu for the office workers who come in every day. But at night we carry on the classic birreria traditions. Naturally people are drinking more beer now. Today it's hard to find good wine that doesn't cost a lot of money. But you can't fake beer."

There are several other birreria near the Tempera. Across Piazza Santi Apostoli, for example, is another long-established beer hall, the Birreria Santi Apostoli. It's more upscale than the Tempera, with a piano bar, but also serves Peroni beer.

Around the corner, heading toward the Trevi Fountain, is a modern Birreria/Pizzeria. With its plate-glass picture windows and contemporary design and decor, it's a different world from the traditional Birreria Tempera.

There are several well-known birreria, too, in the famous shopping area near the Spanish Steps and Via Veneto. There, Peroni recommends Birreria Albrecht on via Crispi, which specializes in Austro-Hungarian cuisine.

Ruth Gruber, formerly with United Press International, is a free-lance journalist based in Italy.



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# Trends in North American REAL ESTATE

Sears Tower, Chicago

## A Look at the Regional Markets

**F**OREIGNERS are attracted to America by the size of the market, their own strong currencies pitted against a weak dollar and a lack of suitable markets at home.

European investors, especially the Dutch and English, were the first. Then came nouveau-ol-riche Arabs and syndicators. The most recent wave from the Far East may

prove to be the biggest yet. They should all be aware, however, that American real estate is not one market, but several.

### Boston

The Boston area is generally considered to be the most solid real-estate market in the United States today.

"The first thing that determines real-estate value is eco-

nomics activity," notes Sheppard Davis, a director of Solomon Brothers.

Boston's high-tech economy is so hot, the only thing that can slow it down now is a labor shortage caused by lack of housing. Only this year did New York surpass Boston as the most expensive housing market in the nation.

Central Boston faces geo-

graphic and regulatory boundaries. These limits, plus the high absorption rate in office buildings currently on the market, should keep office demand strong for some time.

A recent study by Johnstown Institutional Investors ranked Boston the best apartment market for investors in the country. "Generally speaking, housing is very tight," notes Laurel Schreiber, sales

director for Stannard Develop-

ers. In residential Boston, however, there are still bargains to be had. "Some sections of the city have problems," Schreiber says, "because everybody jumped in at once. Some areas are overdeveloped and are suffering a glut."

Even at the luxury end of the market, older couples and young families quickly fill luxury condominium projects like Rose Wharf, The Heritage and Hampton Place.

Demonstrating the need

for high-end housing, Stannard have created a seller's market.

New York remains the Developers quickly sold out the first two buildings of The Farm, a development in suburban Newton. Ultimately, the project will comprise seven buildings of five stories each. Demand is so strong that by the time development is complete, some units may sell for over \$1 million, Schreiber says.

New York  
Like Boston, New York's geo-

graphic and regulatory barriers and financial capital of the world. "That will continue," predicts Sheppard Davis. "Although on the margin some companies are leaving, existing companies in New York are expanding."

The vacancy rate in its prime office market is correspondingly low, at about 11 percent. "New York City is riding the bull market," adds Dave Shulman, vice president for real-estate research at Salomon.

According to Dave Mach-

lica, director of real estate for Lavenoth & Horwath, as new space becomes available, tenants move up, freeing space in Class B buildings. In February alone, 1.2 million square feet of office space were leased in Midtown Manhattan.

New York's suburbs, except for Northern New Jersey, are not faring as well. Long Island has a 13 percent vacancy rate. In Fairfield County, Connecticut, the average is 15.5 percent and higher in more expensive areas.

(Continued on page 14)

## Wall Street and the Globalization of Real-Estate Capital

**L**AST summer, the Wall Street investment banking firm of Goldman Sachs engineered the sale of 666 Fifth Avenue in New York for \$300 million. While this is hardly news, the amount of time it took — one month — was extraordinary. The deal is testimony to the accelerated real-estate market that Goldman itself has helped bring about.

Today the march of real-estate investment has passed to Wall Street's number crunchers, investment bargain hunters and high turnaround artists. This, in turn, has meant the globalization of real-estate capital.

Salomon Brothers invented real-estate investment banking in early 1985. Unlike straight debt financing, it brings the full weight of Wall Street expertise to bear on property transactions. Instead of simply matching a buyer to a seller, firms like Goldman and Salomon also investigate public debt offerings (in Tokyo and London as well as New York) and European-based interest rate swaps.

Private investors still band together to buy and sell real estate or mortgages. But the new financing deals dip into world markets, pull together Eurobond shares, or reach out to a Japanese bank — wherever they can arrange the best deal for their client.

Timing has become crucial. Each day — or hour — means changes in market rates and mounting interest on the property. "By each passing day, a developer is losing his ability to finance or sell a property and say to himself I did it optimally," comments Steve Manolis, who heads the real-estate department at Salomon.

A typical Wall Street real-estate deal, such as the sale of a major San Francisco building last summer by Goldman, involves four steps.

Goldman first forms a deal team with a team captain, usually a vice president, calling

the plays. The team explores the local market, sometimes posing as prospective purchasers or renters.

Photographers and graphic artists help put a deal book together describing the building. Next the team selects a lender or obtains a property rating (if public financing is involved), probably from Standard & Poor's.

Using the deal book, Goldman representatives feel out prospective clients. "We're in the market all the time," says Ken Brody, manager of Goldman's Real Estate Department. "We know everyone in the world's appetite."

In the case of the San Francisco building, the short list eventually narrowed to six insurance companies, three domestic banks and five Japanese banks.

After David Porter, a member of the deal team, traveled to Tokyo, the list narrowed further.

On August 15, Sumitomo Bank of Japan agreed to buy half of the building and Algemene Bank Nederland the other half. The third step, documentation, means putting the deal on paper. This can take over a month if government filings or other red tape is involved.

The final step, perhaps the most important of all, involves fine-tuning until the right financial mix is found. The fixed-rate alternatives involve a domestic public offering, medium-term note issue, a Eurobond offering and private placement. The other al-

ternatives are commercial paper or a LIBOR (London-based bond), both with an interest-rate swap.

"Our objective," says Goldman's Tom Hesley, "is to find financing, then to execute the transaction. It's not just knowing the markets. It's understanding real estate."

The individual investor might well wonder where he fits into the world of high-market real estate — especially since tax shelters and other investments in real estate are now fair game for the IRS.

Prior to 1984, when Section 897 of the Tax Act went into effect, foreigners could "play games with treaties to avoid

U.S. taxes," says Martin Shenkman, a Manhattan lawyer who writes about real-estate investments.

No more, Shenkman says. With the new limitations on deducting interest expenses and the new Immigrant Capitalization Rules, "All of a sudden, people who had no concern about U.S. taxes while owning property are going to be unpleasantly surprised," Shenkman says.

But overseas investors can take advantage of the new wave of Wall Street investing. Salomon, for example, offered three public REITs and MLPs recently. REIT stands for Real Estate Investment Trust, or a

group of investors looking for equity investments. REITs offer liquidity — like stock, the investor can sell at any time.

This liquidity has its pluses and minuses. It means the investor is not tied to any single property, only to the REIT itself, much like any stock offering. The Internal Revenue Service, however, considers it "active," or portfolio income, not passive income.

MLPs are Master Limited Partnerships, or publicly traded limited partnerships. Typically, these combine a large number of property holdings into one partnership. MLPs are actually made up of many smaller partnerships.

MLPs are one of the hottest real-estate investments on Wall Street right now. Investors should proceed with caution, however, because they may contain some bad property. There is also a risk that the

U.S. government will attack MLPs. The Internal Revenue Service objects to MLP trading like corporate securities, while not being subject to corporate taxes.

Foreign investors in partic-

ular are advised to consult American tax advisers before proceeding with any real-estate investment. "You need to have someone with day-to-day expertise," Shenkman says.

— Steve Weinstein

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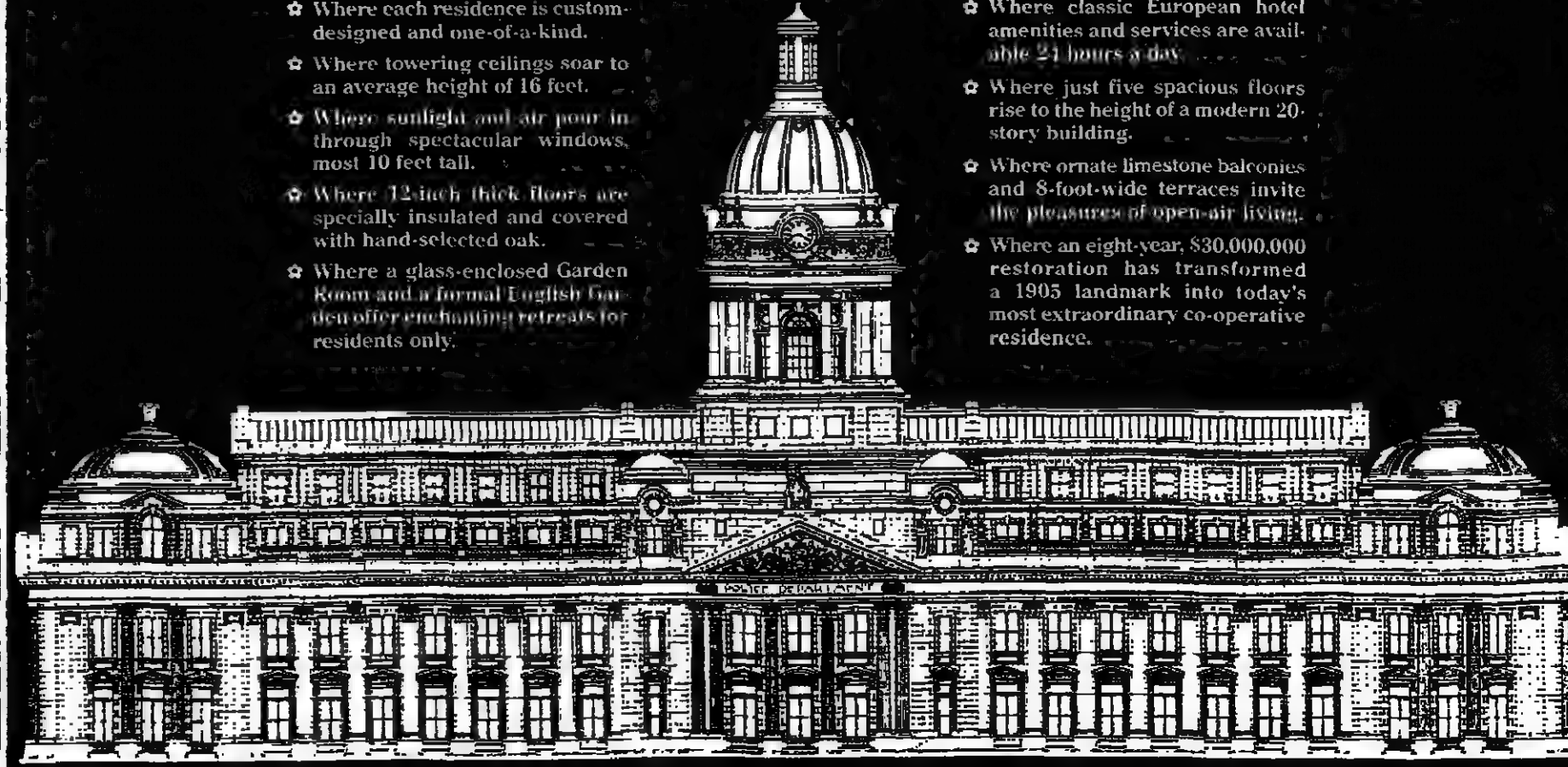
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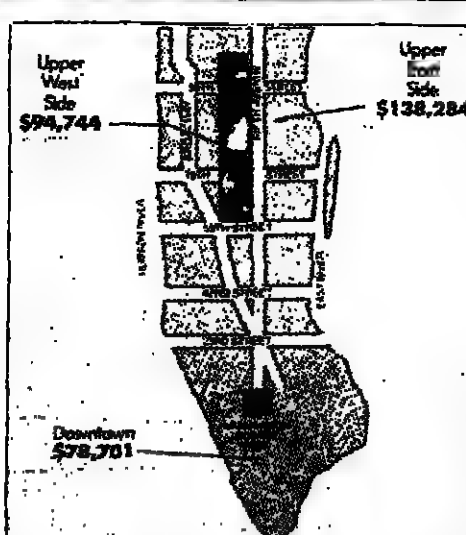
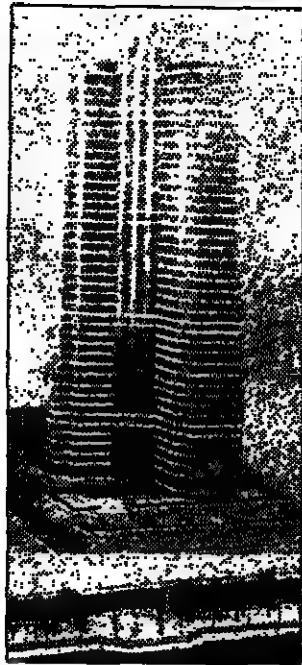
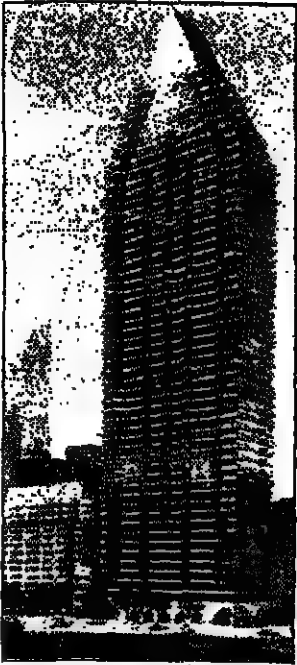




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## And Now Featuring: The Loftment



Average per room condo prices from Upper East Side to downtown Washington Square (above). The distinctive lines of 100 United Nations Plaza (far left), Horizon's high-rise off First Avenue (left), and Trump Parc with its commanding view of Central Park (top), represent the summit of style.

If a movie critic were reviewing the Manhattan residential real-estate market for the first half of 1987, he'd probably give it thumbs up.

Despite higher prices, the number of units sold is up over the same period in '86. The one-year adjustable-rate mortgage was the preferred method of financing residences.

In the luxury co-op/condominium marketplace, prices throughout Manhattan rose 11 percent in the January-June period to an average of \$109,365 per room, according to The Corcoran Group, a New York City realtor. This figure is based on a survey of 412 sales made by the firm during that period. Just 10 years ago, the per-room average stood at \$18,000.

As usual, location played a major role in determining

how much an apartment could fetch. Between April and June of this year, the Halstead Property Company, another Manhattan realtor, found units within the boundaries of Second Avenue and East End Avenue and 79th and 96th Streets, with a per-room average of \$66,653. Condos and co-ops along Fifth Avenue running between 59th and 96th Streets overtook Central Park had the highest average, at \$113,720 a room.

As noted by the Corcoran survey, Manhattan's most expensive residential district ran from 641 to 965 Fifth Avenue, where three-bedroom units averaged \$2.14 million, breaking the \$2 million average price barrier for the first time.

While Corcoran found 29 percent of its sales in the first half of '87 to involve no financing whatsoever — up

from 17 percent in '86 — a survey done of 10 leading city lenders by Manhattan Mortgage, a licensed mortgage broker, found that 92.2 percent of the co-op/condo buyers during the month of June favored adjustable-rate mortgages (ARMs). Within that group, 65 percent chose a one-year ARM. Only 5.3 percent of the borrowers wanted a 15-year fixed rate and 2 percent a fixed rate of three years.

ARMs are popular because "they're being discounted so much in the first couple of years," said Ellen Feldschreiber, a principal with Manhattan Mortgage. Add the New Yorker's tendency to move every four years or so, and the ARM works out cheaper than a fixed rate (held only four years), even if the ARM rises by its 2 percent

annual maximum all the way up to its cap, she noted.

Foreigners continued to play a role, accounting for about 2 percent of the sales for '87 according to the Corcoran survey. While this is down from 6 percent in '86, when overseas clients did buy, it was often in a big way. At Trump Parc, where a little over 50 percent of the condos have been sold to foreigners, a Japanese CBO combined seven three-bedroom units earlier this year to create a \$22 million apartment, according to Blanche Sprague, executive vice president of the Trump Organization.

Corcoran also found buyers during the first half of the year spending five months actively looking at 22 apartments before signing on the dotted line. That's up from '86, when

they spent only three months going through 18 apartments before purchasing.

"There's a lot of reasons why buyers are taking a longer time to decide," said Mary Rich Adams, senior vice president of ULI Realty, which specializes in buildings for investment. Rental apartments continue to be converted to condos and co-ops, and new buildings, mostly luxury apartments, are springing up everywhere. "There's a lot of product out there," she added.

Since 1984, some 20,000 new units have opened or are due to open. This spurt was caused by developers taking advantage of tax breaks under Rule 421A. To qualify, ground had to be broken before November 1985.

Some thought a condo glut would result from all the development, but so far it hasn't materialized. In the first half of '87, 3,373 condos (both new and resale) were sold, up 819 units from 2,554 in the same period last year, reported Bartlett Associates, a Soho realtor specializing in condos. Sales directors of new buildings also report strong sales.

Strong sales haven't been confined to just one area of Manhattan. Unlike in previous building booms, high-rises are going up all over the city. Since 1981, 10 new luxury condominium towers, containing over 1,900 apartments, have been started on the Upper West Side on Broadway between 67th and 97th Streets.

One example is The Copley at 68th and Broadway, where the condos range in price from \$333,000 to \$1.3 million. Since sales opened in April of last year, 92 percent of the 162 units have been sold, said sales director Doreen Kimer.

The Bromley at Broadway and 83rd Street has enjoyed a similar success. Amenities such as a 20,000-square-foot health club have helped sell 94 percent of the 306 condos in just 16 months at prices ranging from \$150,000 to \$1.2 million, said Bob Ladapo, the project's sales director.

On Central Park South, where a new residential building hadn't been seen in decades, Trump Parc is nearing completion. A renovation of the former Barbizon Plaza Hotel, the entire inside has been redone, with the shell retained because "the outside was so gorgeous," said Blanche Sprague. Prices range from \$170,000 for a studio to \$4 million for three-bedroom units. After just six months, the building is already 90 percent sold without even a model apartment being opened, she added.

Another possibility on Central Park South is the Essex House. Since 1974, 160 of its hotel rooms have been converted to condos. These units are also sometimes rented by their owners, mostly corporations, for much less than current rates from the hotel itself.

A new neighborhood, being called Murray Hill East by some, is developing along First Avenue and the East 30s. The huge 853-unit Corinthian on First and 38th has been 50 percent sold in just seven months. Foreign buyers are attracted to the 57-story building, the Corinthian's Ned Steele explained, because of its proximity to the Midtown Tunnel leading into Queens. Prices run from \$198,000 to \$665,000.

Just across First Avenue on 37th Street is the Glick Organization's Horizon, where 40 percent of the 411 luxury condos have been snapped up since sales began last spring. Studios begin at \$198,999 while three-bedrooms command \$693,000 and up.

Farther downtown at 240 Centre Street is The Police Building, former police headquarters built in 1909, at the intersection of Little Italy, Soho and Chinatown, an area that hasn't seen new residences in years. Priced from \$380,000 to \$1.47 million, 10 of the 55 luxury co-ops have already been sold since the sales office opened in late spring.

Where once there was nothing but a landfill on Manhattan's southern tip, Battery Park City now boasts movie houses, restaurants, shops and a number of new condominium buildings, such as Liberty Court, taking shape. Located at 200 Rector Place in the shadow of the World Trade Center, the residence is attracting "a fair number of Orientals and some Europeans," said Liberty's sales manager Joe Remmes. Open since May, the condo is on its way to selling out, as are nearby Liberty House and Liberty Terrace, all three built by the same developer. Over 40 percent of Liberty Court's 549 units are spoken for at prices from \$135,000 to \$900,000.

Another major factor in the downtown market is lofts. Once inexpensive havens for struggling artists, lofts have been soaring in price. Ten years ago, 1,500 to 2,000-square-foot units commanded \$15,000 to \$20,000, said Bruce Sinder, a principal of Sirvin Realty, a downtown realtor specializing in these resi-

dences. Today they sell for \$500,000 to \$700,000. A survey by the Corcoran Group's downtown office found some apartments in excess of 3,500 square feet going for \$1 million or more.

Because lofts now attract the kind of buyers who used to look up town for space, hybrid apartments known as "loftments" are being developed. These units have the amenities of an uptown condominium, such as a doorman, combined with the space of a loft. "They open the market," said Tony Zarrino, a partner with Zuberly Associates, now in the process of developing the Petersfield. This eight-story renovated loft building, located at 4th Avenue and 12th Street, has 70 units priced from \$242,000 to \$555,000.

Other loftments include L.M. Dalton's 84-unit Dalton on Greenwich, located at 303 Greenwich Street, and One Bond Street in NoHo, going up between Broadway and Lafayette Street.

— Joe Catalano

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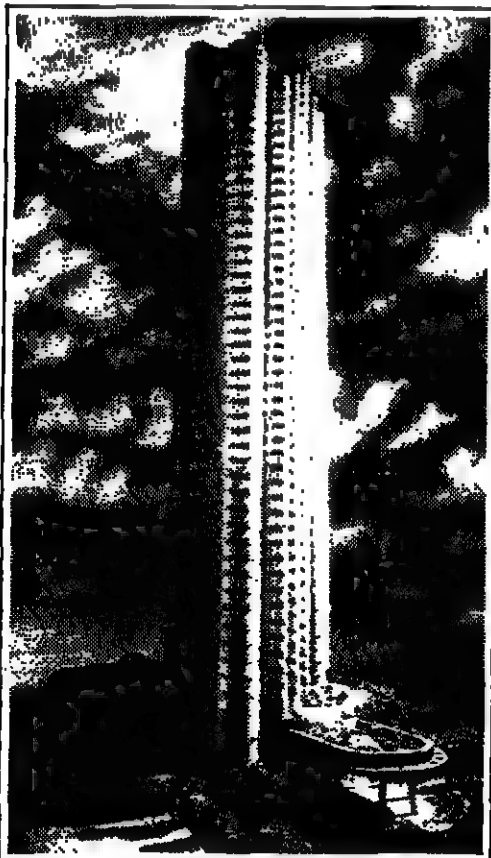
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## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Firms a Bit Before Trade Data

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar was mostly higher Thursday in relative quiet trading as market participants anxiously awaited the government's report Friday on the U.S. trade deficit in July.

Thomas Benfer, a trader with the Bank of Montreal in New York, said the dollar firmed on rumors of increased Middle East tensions, a small amount of short-covering before the trade data and a report from Tokyo showing that Japan's trade surplus fell in August.

The dollar rose to 1.8048 Deutsche marks from 1.8048 DM Thursday's close, to 142,400 French francs from 141,975 and to 6.0388 Swiss francs from 6.0275. It was unchanged against the Swiss franc, at 1.4925.

The U.S. currency also was unchanged against the British pound, which ended at \$1.6465.

"The dollar did peak in early afternoon on rumors of a U.S. plane being downed in the Middle East, which was later denied," Mr. Benfer said. He said the rumor pushed the dollar to the day's trading high of 1.8085 against the mark.

## London Dollar Rates

Cable	Time	Rate
Overseas bank	1.8042	1.7940
Prime sterling	1.8041	1.8035
Japanese yen	142.20	141.85
Swiss franc	1.4925	1.4925
French franc	6.0388	6.0275

The dollar strengthened Wednesday on rumors that the July trade imbalance would not be as bad as previously expected. But some analysts played down the news.

## M-1 Fell \$2.2 Billion

## In Last Reporting Week

NEW YORK — M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, fell \$2.2 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$750.7 billion in the week ending Aug. 31, the Federal Reserve reported Thursday.

The previous M-1 was revised at \$752.9 billion. M-1 includes cash in circulation and checking accounts and traveler's checks.

mors and predicted that the deficit would fall in line with market forecasts.

Mr. Benfer said, up slightly from the \$15.7 billion shortfall in June.

Such a number "would be viewed as expected to slightly negative," Mr. Benfer said.

Preliminary statistics released by the Japanese Finance Ministry showed that the country's global trade surplus narrowed in August for the fourth consecutive month. The deficit shrank to \$3.15 billion from \$6.99 billion in July and \$7.48 billion a year ago.

The dollar closed at 1.8062 DM, up from 1.7960 DM Wednesday, and at 142.50 yen, up from 141.55.

The U.S. currency also strengthened against the British pound, which ended at \$1.6451, against \$1.6505 Wednesday.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.8053 DM, up from 1.7928 DM Wednesday, and at 6.0430 French francs, up from 5.9995. It closed in Zurich at 1.493 Swiss francs, up from 1.484.

(UPI, Reuters)

## Group of 5 To Hold Talks On Sept. 25

WASHINGTON — The leading industrial countries are to hold high-level talks on international monetary issues this month, a source said Thursday.

The source said finance ministers and central bankers of five leading industrial nations would hold informal discussions in Washington on Sept. 25 followed by a formal meeting the next day.

The five nations are the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain and France. The meetings are expected to focus on exchange rates, the Louvre agreement to stabilize currencies and commitments by Washington, Tokyo and Bonn to curb trade imbalances.

They will precede meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

(UPI, Reuters)

## Wojnilower Expects Further Increase in U.S. Interest Rates

NEW YORK — First Boston Corp.'s managing director, Albert Wojnilower, said Thursday that U.S. interest rates were likely to rise further.

In a speech prepared for delivery to a symposium organized by the Conference Board, Mr. Wojnilower predicted that the 30-year U.S. Treasury bond yield would exceed 10.5 percent, up from 9.6 percent currently.

He said the federal funds rate would settle above 7.25 percent. Mr. Wojnilower did not say how long it would take for interest rates to reach the higher levels.

Mr. Wojnilower singled out 10.5 percent bond yields and 7.25 federal funds rates because they were the interest rate levels prevail-

ing at the time of the Plaza agreement in September 1985 when major nations decided to push for a weaker dollar.

He said there had been no increase yet in the underlying inflation rate of about 3 percent that has been achieved in recent years. But, he added, "all the pressures are in the upward direction. At 6 percent unemployment — and declining — and 81 percent manufacturing capacity utilization — and rising — our current 3 percent or faster growth probably puts us close to or beyond our noninflationary potential," he said.

Mr. Wojnilower said the U.S. trade deficit, measured in dollars and not volume, had grown further and was unlikely to shrink much soon. "Indeed," he said, "continued rapid export

gains would threaten to overstretch our productive capacity, especially if accompanied by a revival of domestic auto output from recent depressed levels."

He said the new emphasis that the monetary authorities are placing on dollar stability was effectively preventing interest rates from falling. The market, consequently, is taking them higher, he said.

"Despite our trade deficit, the international attractiveness of American assets and lack of suitable alternatives remains such that the central banks should not find it too difficult to maintain the dollar within agreed zones, although these might be modestly adjusted from time to time," he said.

## CITY: In Texas Bailout, Bank and New Boss Get Chance to Prove Themselves

(Continued from first finance page)

ness, merged his City National Bank with the First National Bank in Houston to form First City.

His prestige helped build First City into Houston's biggest and most influential financial institution. That mantle is now worn by its hometown rival, Texas Commerce Bancshares Inc., which was acquired by Chemical Bank earlier this year. Mr. Elkins was also a co-founder of what has become one of the biggest U.S. law firms, Vinson & Elkins.

One banking official in Texas said that the bank's capital base, which includes equity and loan loss reserves, was expected to drop below the regulatory minimum of 5.5 percent. It was 6.3 percent at the end of June.

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When state lawmakers agreed a year ago to allow selling Texas banks to be acquired by out-of-state banks, First City was passed over in the mergers that followed.

Industry executives and analysts said that the main reason was worry over future losses at First City. Those concerns were evident in the FDIC's costly effort to entice Mr. Abboud's investors to put up at least \$500 million of their own capital to help refinance the bank holding company.

First City posted losses of \$402 million in 1986 and \$161 million in the first six months of this year. With \$1.07 billion in overdue loans at the end of June, the bank holding company is likely to lose \$150 million more in the second half of the year, analysts said.

Its dwindling shareholder equity, which amounted to \$394.4 million at the end of June, is equivalent to

3.2 percent of its total assets of \$12.2 billion.

Analysts said that the FDIC was pressed to complete a bailout before the end of the third quarter.

From 1979 to 1984, First City's loan portfolio jumped to \$11 billion, from \$4.4 billion, with one-fourth of the loans to energy-related companies. At that point, it

reduced energy lending in favor of real estate projects, as other Texas banks had done.

But as the energy slump turned to a bust in 1986, the real estate sector also soured. At the end of

June, more than one-third of First City's loans, or \$3.2 billion, were in real estate. Moreover, more than half of First City's entire loan portfolio of \$9.1 billion was concentrated in the Houston area, where the economy has only recently shown signs that the worst has passed.

Sandra J. Flannigan, an analyst with Paine Webber Inc. in Houston, said that even a rebound in oil prices to an average of \$25 a barrel this year might not have been enough to save First City. The current price is about \$19 a barrel.

"It would have helped some, but it would not have precluded a further buildup in real estate problems," she said. "I can't overemphasize that the source of incremental problems today for Texas banks is real estate."

Since he left Occidental, Mr. Abboud has been running his own investment company in a suburb of Chicago.

That led to his involvement with

First City. In addition to the \$1.5 billion being put into the banking company by the FDIC and the securities firm Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, Mr. Abboud and a group of partners whom he declined to identify are investing about \$500 million in First City. The group intends to raise the money through stock sales.

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3.2 percent of its total assets of \$12.2 billion.

Analysts said that the FDIC was pressed to complete a bailout before the end of the third quarter.

From 1979 to 1984, First City's loan portfolio jumped



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## TRI Seeking Fermenta Assets

By Juris Kaza  
International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — Trans Resources Inc., a U.S. company whose main business is extracting chemicals from the Dead Sea in Israel, is negotiating to buy most or all of the assets of Fermenta AB, a source said Thursday.

The source, a Swedish banker who spoke on the condition that he not be identified, said TRI and Fermenta, the scandal-ridden anti-biotics and pharmaceutical group, were working on an "asset deal" rather than a purchase of Fermenta's shares, which TRI failed to arrange earlier this summer.

Under an asset purchase agreement, the American company would buy Fermenta's factories, research facilities, inventory and other assets, but would leave the legal entity in the hands of its current shareholders.

The banker said Fermenta, with huge losses on its books, could then be sold to another Swedish corporate buyer interested in using the losses as tax write-offs.

In late August, TRI abandoned a bid for Fermenta after some Swedish banks with loans to Fermenta objected to TRI's proposals for paying off the loans.

TRI had bid about 1.36 billion kronor (\$212 million), offering 12 kronor each for Fermenta's class A shares, held mainly by Industrivarden AB, an investment company, and 6.75 kronor for class B shares with restricted voting, held mostly by small shareholders.

The banker said it was possible that TRI had obtained refinancing of loans from its U.S. banks and financial backers, enabling it to simply pay off any Fermenta debts attached to the assets it was buying. "It is a matter of \$250 million or \$300 million," the banker said.

An analyst at a Stockholm brokerage said the value of Fermenta was around 1 billion kronor.

The analyst said that under Swedish tax law, the remaining entity, perhaps with a few operating assets in Sweden, would be attractive for a profitable buyer seeking a tax shelter. "I think it would be worth around 8 kronor per share," he said.

On Thursday, Fermenta requested that unofficial trading in its shares be suspended pending an announcement on Monday. Fermenta was removed from formal trading on the Stockholm Stock Exchange earlier this year for misleading stockholders about its financial situation.

Fermenta's request to halt unofficial trading came a day after pleadings began in a suit by small shareholders against former management, including the founder and former owner, Rolf Sjöberg.

Fermenta's troubles began in February 1986, when Mr. Sjöberg admitted lying about an academic degree. Shortly thereafter, a planned merger of Fermenta and Pharmacia AB, with the backing of Volvo AB, was called off.

Then in late 1986, audits revealed that Fermenta had used dubious bookkeeping to show rapidly growing profits when, in fact, the company was running at a loss.

## Chief, Ex-Aides Of Toshiba Unit Concede Guilt

Reuters

OKYO — The president and two former executives of Toshiba Machine Co. admitted Thursday that they broke Japanese laws on strategic exports on the first day of their trial, court officials said.

They said company president Akira Iwahashi and the former senior executives, Ryuzo Hayashi and Hiroshi Tanizawa, admitted they had violated foreign exchange and trade control laws in connection with exports of sensitive technology to the Soviet Union in 1984.

But they said Mr. Hayashi and Mr. Tanizawa took exception to part of the indictment. They denied they had exported parts for nine-axis milling machines and the computer software necessary to run them.

The two told the court they had only shipped parts for five-axis machines and the information for revising the software.

## Agnelli Unit Acquires 4% Of French Food Firm BSN

Reuters

PARIS — IFIL, a holding company of the Agnelli group, is taking a stake of just over 4 percent in the French food group BSN, Antoine Riboud, the chairman of BSN, said Thursday.

Mr. Riboud said at a press conference that the aim was to increase BSN's presence in Italy and to give it access to fresh capital through the Agnelli group. He gave no figures for the transaction.

BSN has raised its presence in Italy in recent months by buying a majority in the San Geroni mineral water group in a joint operation with Agnelli. BSN also acquired two pasta companies, Spiga and Tomadini, last Friday.

"In this type of business in Italy, you need a godfather and the best one in the field of professionalism and personnel management is the Agnelli group," Mr. Riboud said. BSN said IFIL would take a stake in BSN's capital through a subsidiary, IFIL Participazioni, which holds 6.7 percent of automaker Fiat SpA.

"IFIL Participazioni will be-

## Allied London to Raise Funds in Rights Issue

Reuters

LONDON — Allied London Properties PLC said Thursday that it planned to raise around £38.8 million (\$64 million) through a rights issue.

The company said the issue would be on the basis of one new convertible preference share at 100 pence for every 1.7153 ordinary shares held and 138.0762 new convertible preference shares at 100 pence for every £100 nominal of convertible loan stock held.

## Digital's New Computers Considered a Further Threat to IBM Dominance

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOSTON — Digital Equipment Corp.'s introduction of several aggressively priced low-end computers may spell more trouble for International Business Machines Corp.

Digital introduced on Wednesday two powerful new members of its popular Microvax computer line and positioned them as competitors to IBM's 9370, a midsize computer that came out this summer.

Digital, based in Maynard, Massachusetts, said the two new versions of its low-end Microvax 2 computer, models 3500 and 3600, were three times faster than the current Microvax 2 line. Industry analysts say they outperform the 9370.

"They needed something more powerful to compete with the 9370, and now they

have it," said Aharon Olansky, an analyst for Morgan, Olmstead, Kennedy & Gardner of New York.

Digital also introduced at its annual trade show here an enhanced networking system that allows its computers to link up with those of competitors. In addition, the company announced a 5.25-inch disk drive with 280 megabytes of memory storage.

The Microvax computers, intended for use in small departments and work groups, provide the power of a mainframe computer in the space of a mini. Digital said the Microvax systems cost from \$74,800 to \$180,000.

The new models headlined a broad array of new products at DEC World, an 11-day show attracting some 25,000 customers.

Digital sought to demonstrate that its rapid growth in the past three years was not the result of product innovations that were nearing the end of their life cycle.

"There's no reason to postulate a downturn or even slowing. Not a chance," said Mark Stahlman, an analyst for Sanford C. Bernstein & Co.

The new Microvax models fill a gap between the smaller Microvaxes and the company's line of full-size Vax computers. Mr. Stahlman said they "are undoubtedly going to be hugely successful for the company."

The Microvax line has grown in importance to represent nearly a quarter of Digital's revenue, making the new models criti-

cal to the company's future. Digital is the world's second biggest computer company after IBM.

Kenneth Olsen, Digital's president and chief executive, said in an interview that the company was gratified by its success but did not see itself becoming another IBM, with fingers in every part of the computer pie.

"It's a lot easier being No. 2. We're not defending ourselves. We can be the aggressor more easily being No. 2."

Digital also announced a related pair of computers designed to improve the company's relatively weak performance in the burgeoning market for work stations, which are powerful, single-user computers used primarily by scientists. (NYT, AP)

## Rolls-Royce Says Profit Rose in Half

The Associated Press

LONDON — Rolls-Royce PLC, the airplane engine maker that Britain's Conservative government sold off earlier this year, said Thursday that pretax profit rose 13 percent in the first half of 1987 from a year earlier but that net profit slipped almost 2 percent because of higher taxes.

The company said pretax profit for the six months ended June 13 came to £60 million (\$99 million) up from £53 million in the first half of 1986. Revenue for the six months jumped 15 percent to £899 million from £784 million.

Analysts said the results were well below market expectations of £70 million to 75 million. Rolls shares eased 4 pence to 108 on the report.

Net profit came to £52 million, or 7.9 pence (13 cents) a share, compared with £53 million pounds, or 8.3 pence a share.

Sir Francis Tombs, the chairman, said the results "show steady progress, business continues at a satisfactory level and future sales opportunities are plentiful."

Rolls-Royce is a separate company from the luxury automaker Rolls-Royce Motor Cars Ltd., which is a unit of Vickers PLC. Vickers is a publicly held industrial conglomerate.

Rolls-Royce said operating profit from civil aviation rose to £85 million from £62 million.

## Company Results


Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Australia		P & O		United States	
Woolworths	1987 1986	1987 1986	1987 1986	1987 1986	1987 1986
Revenue	1,165 1,105	Revenue	1,505 1,513	Revenue	2,003 1,975
Profit	2,770 2,640	Profit	1,075 1,075	Profit	1,075 1,075
Net Loss	5.21 0.07	Profit	0.175 0.175	Profit	0.175 0.175
Britain		Prudential		Campbell Soup	
BICC	1987 1986	1987 1986	1987 1986	4th Quarter	1987 1986
Revenue	1,165 1,105	Revenue	1,505 1,513	Revenue	1,075 1,075
Profit	2,770 2,640	Profit	1,075 1,075	Profit	1,075 1,075
Net Loss	5.21 0.07	Profit	0.175 0.175	Profit	0.175 0.175
Blue Circle		Rolls-Royce		General Cinema	
1987 1986	1987 1986	1987 1986	1987 1986	2nd Quarter	1987 1986
Revenue	1,165 1,105	Revenue	1,505 1,513	Revenue	1,075 1,075
Profit	2,770 2,640	Profit	1,075 1,075	Profit	1,075 1,075
Net Loss	5.21 0.07	Profit	0.175 0.175	Profit	0.175 0.175
Boustead Industries		Rover		Gulf & Western	
1987 1986	1987 1986	1987 1986	1987 1986	2nd Quarter	1987 1986
Revenue	1,165 1,105	Revenue	1,505 1,513	Revenue	1,075 1,075
Profit	2,770 2,640	Profit	1,075 1,075	Profit	1,075 1,075
Net Loss	5.21 0.07	Profit	0.175 0.175	Profit	0.175 0.175
British Aerospace		Wimpey (George)		Rohr Industries	
1987 1986	1987 1986	1987 1986	1987 1986	2nd Quarter	1987 1986
Revenue	1,165 1,105	Revenue	1,505 1,513	Revenue	1,075 1,075
Profit	2,770 2,640	Profit	1,075 1,075	Profit	1,075 1,075
Net Loss	5.21 0.07	Profit	0.175 0.175	Profit	0.175 0.175
British Telecom		Sococom		Stop & Shop	
1987 1986	1987 1986	1987 1986	1987 1986	2nd Quarter	1987 1986
Revenue	1,165 1,105	Revenue	1,505 1,513	Revenue	1,075 1,075
Profit	2,770 2,640	Profit	1,075 1,075	Profit	1,075 1,075
Net Loss	5.21 0.07	Profit	0.175 0.175	Profit	0.175 0.175
BTR		Netherlands		Helmicon	
1987 1986	1987 1986	1987 1986	1987 1986	2nd Quarter	1987 1986
Revenue	1,165 1,105	Revenue	1,505 1,513	Revenue	1,075 1,075
Profit	2,770 2,640	Profit	1,075 1,075	Profit	1,075 1,075
Net Loss	5.21 0.07	Profit	0.175 0.175	Profit	0.175 0.175
Burmah Oil		1987 1986		1987 1986	
1987 1986	1987 1986	1987 1986	1987 1986	1987 1986	1987 1986
Revenue	1,165 1,105	Revenue	1,505 1,513	Revenue	1,075 1,075
Profit	2,770 2,640	Profit	1,075 1,075	Profit	1,075 1,075
Net Loss	5.21 0.07	Profit	0.175 0.175	Profit	0.175 0.175

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## Toronto Sun Agrees to Sell Houston Post

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TORONTO — Toronto Sun Publishing Corp. said Thursday that it had agreed to sell The Houston Post to Media News Group Inc. of Dallas for \$150 million in cash.

The transaction will produce an extraordinary gain of about \$5 million Canadian dollars (\$35 million), or 2.20 dollars a share, the company said. Closing is expected on Nov. 1.

Sun Publishing said it would be paid an initial \$150 million and an additional amount in 1993 based on gross newspaper revenues over five years. It will receive \$1.25 for each \$1 of additional newspaper revenue over an annual base equal to 1987 revenues.

Media News, headed by William Dean Singleton, owns the Dallas Times Herald and 26 other daily newspapers in the United States. Mr. Singleton said a Media News affiliate, Gloucester County Times Inc., based in Woodbury, New Jersey, had purchased the Post.

The Post is the smaller of the two Houston newspapers, which have been engaged in a battle similar to one between the Dallas Times Herald and the larger Dallas Morning News. In March, Mr. Singleton bid \$415 million for the Houston Chronicle, which was sold by Houston Endowment Inc. instead to the Hearst Corp.

Volvo to Expand U.S. Truck Plant

STOCKHOLM — Volvo GM Heavy Truck Inc., AB Volvo's 76 percent-owned American subsidiary, is to spend \$100 million to expand capacity and develop products in the United States, Volvo said Thursday.

Torsten Dahlberg, spokesman for Volvo's truck division, said the money would be spent mainly at the New River Valley plant in Virginia.

The move will enable American production capacity eventually to double to 24,000 trucks a year. Initially, output would rise by about 25 percent. The remaining 23 percent of Volvo GM is owned by General Motors Corp.

Surprises Ahead for Recent Sellers of Computer Stocks

Why were Bolt Beranek and Intel and Intergraph all up during a week-long session when the Dow Jones Industrial last 38 points? Indigo reports have been describing a turning of tide in which recently popular like chips with heavy index weighting will be spending more money on emerging technologies to maintain market share and profitability. The turn is confused when a major electronic news medium gets the Croy research outlook backwards and predicts a widely-misconstrued market break which spreads to IBM and other majors but it is Indigo's business to stay on top of such matters and get the facts into the hands of an expanding clientele of aggressive speculators and growth investors. Weekly projection-packed reports are available with our compliments. Simply telephone, telex or return the coupon.

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Net Asset Value on September 3, 1987

Pacific Selection Fund N.V.  
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Pacific Selection Fund N.V.

FINANCIAL NEWS FROM B.A.T. INDUSTRIES

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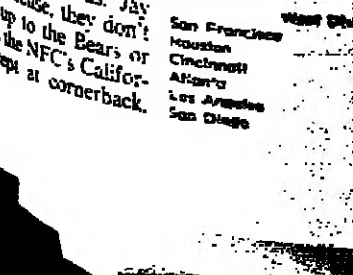
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	6 months to June 1987	6 months to June 1986	Change
PRE-TAX PROFIT	£699m	£554m	+26%
EARNINGS PER SHARE	28.21p	22.27p	+27%
INTERIM DIVIDEND	6.50p	5.50p	+18%

• Record first half, strong underlying profit growth. • Financial services profit up 66 per cent - Eagle Star, Allied Dunbar, Canada Trustco all do well. • Export success in Japan adds to very good tobacco results. • In retailing, strong growth at Argos and Marshall Field's performs well. • Paper maintains good performance, with increased contribution from wood pulp.

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## SPORTS

هكذا من الفصل

Home Free in the NFC:  
Talent, Schedule Favor  
Rams as Season Begins

By Bob Oates

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Once the

after National Football League

games often took it easy against

cutting them for more important

games, they try to win them all.

"Everybody wants the home-

field advantage," said Bill Walsh, coach

of the San Francisco 49ers.

He meant the home-field advan-

tage in the playoffs, gained by

other state states, it is the

NFL PREVIEW

winning the most regular-

season games. In particular, they

want a home stadium at home for

the conference finals, the last two

games of the season before the

Super Bowl, because this edge has

been decisively won by the

National Conference.

For one thing, the finals are

played on a January day when the

difference in temperature between

East and West can be 60 or 70

degrees; when wind, rain or snow

can be factors.

Secondly, the 1980s have degen-

erated into an era of increasingly

aggressive behavior by football fan-

tastic, raising athletes battle par-

ticipation. When two clubs are

evenly matched, this fre-

quency has found itself facing a

series of events, now some-

times, has been forced to make

concessions to the Roman Catholic

Church. The color of blood, depend-

ing on the depth with which New

York Giants, who obviously are

the team to beat in the NFL. But as

owner Wellington Mara said, the

Giants must clear the two obstacles

that have prevented every NFL cham-

pion from repeating since Pittsburgh

won Super Bowls in 1974 and '75.

"Everybody shoots at the cham-

pion," Mara said. "Every week will

be somebody's Super Bowl against us."

"When that is the injury

that is the championship — and it's

been a long time since any team

has had that kind of good luck two

years in a row."

The 1985 champion Chicago

Bears also have a winnable sched-

ule. They may have a difficult second

half of the season, against oppo-

nents like Denver, San Francisco,

Seattle and the Los Angeles Raiders,

but they injured quarterback Jim

McMahon should be back in action.

And in the first half, the defense

should be able to build momentum

for quarterbacks Mike Tomczak,

Jim Harbaugh and Doug Flutie.

In a conference that has five Su-

per Bowl contenders, the two other

teams good enough to win the

home-field edge are the 49ers and

the Washington Redskins.

In the last three years, three of

the NFL's finest have won Super

Bowl titles after winning most of

their regular-season games: the

49ers, who finished 15-1; the Bears,

15-1; and the Giants, 14-2.

The NFC's top 10, in order:

Los Angeles Rams. A typical

analysis came from Detroit scout

John Trump: "The Giants will be

hard to beat if they have the same

injury luck they had last year. The

Bears will be hard to beat if McMa-

hons plays most of their games. The

Rams will be hard to beat if Jim

Elliott is an NFL quarterback."

He will have Elliott and Brown

to pass to. Moreover, there is dis-

cussion to hand off to. There may

have been a running back and ap-

proach for moving action. Other Ram

stars are the offensive line, de-

fense, special teams and John Ro-

bertson, the coach. The Giants and

Bears both have a rougher pass

rush than the Rams, and head to

head on neutral fields the Giants

and Bears both seem stronger than

the rest. But that isn't the way the

NFL arranges its scheduling.

New York Giants. Quite possi-

bly, they have improved more since

last year than any other de-

fending champion in NFL history.

With George Young and Harry

Rebus in charge, they have been

defeating better teams anyone. They

have a persevering coach, Pat Par-

cells. They have the game's best

pass-making quarterback, Lawrence

Taylor, and best all-around line-

backer, Carl Banks. They have sur-

prising depth for a young team: two

quarterbacks, two tight ends, many

defenses, many offensive backs.

Chicago Bears. Minus McMa-

hons and Buddy Ryan coaching the

defense, the Bears, compared to

their 1985 team, are perceptibly

better only in the experience their

young starters have acquired. Their

1985 champions were so gifted,

however, that this is still a great

team except at quarterback, where

Tomczak isn't McMahon.

Washington Redskins. They may

be the deeper this year, led by one

of the NFL's most respected coach-

es, Joe Gibbs, and one of the few

standout NFL quarterbacks, Jay

Schroeder. On defense, they don't

quite measure up to the Bears or

Giants, or even the NFC's Califor-

nia teams, except at cornerback,

with Darrell Green. But with Art

Monk and Gary Clark rejoining,

Schroeder can match last year's 12-

4 record.

San Francisco 49ers. Walsh has

coached the NFL's best balanced

team for many years. Although

quarterback Joe Montana was the

most valuable player of the 49ers'

Super Bowl championships in 1981

and 1984, those were especially de-

fensive teams and the 49ers still are. In

1986, statistically they were one of

the few teams in the league that

finished impressively on both sides

of the ball. To get the 49ers back on

top, Montana will have to resume

being a rollout passer, which may

be too much for a man with a bad

back. Steve Young is a promising

backup.

Minnesota Vikings. In recent

seasons, the Vikings have been

quietly sneaking up on the league,

adding more talent than last year's 9-7

record reflected. At 32, quar-

terback Tommy Kramer is coming off

his best season, although he spent

the summer in an alcohol rehabili-

tation center. The Vikings have

Darrin Nelson and rookie D.J.

Dozier to run the ball and Nelson

and Anthony Carter to catch it.

And if Kramer falters, Wade Wilson

can throw it.

Dallas Cowboys. A year ago,

quarterback Danny White finally

made believers of his teammates

and his coaches. Then he hurt a

wrist — and apparently will play

hurt the rest of his career. Even

before receiving Mike Sherrard

broke a leg this summer, the coach,

Tom Landry, said that he had de-

cided to rebuild the entire offense

around Henschel Walker. Will this

be the rebirth of America's Team?

Philadelphia Eagles. Facing the

NFL's most difficult schedule, the

Eagles may not prove they are

No. 8 in the conference. But they

are led by one of the league's top

coaches, Buddy Ryan, and one of

the top 8 or 10 quarterbacks, Ran-

dall Cunningham. A healthy Keith

Byars in the backfield is a must.

New Orleans Saints. If this team

is jelling, as it suggests this is the

second year to show it, the team

under Jim Mora as coach and Jim

Finks as general manager. But the

Saints lack both team speed and a

quarterback, unless Dave Wilson

or Bobby Hebert emerges.

Tampa Bay Buccaneers. Some

scouts are saying that the Bucca-

neers have the best young talent in

the NFL Central. If true — if, for

example, Vinny Testaverde is an-

other Dan Marino — Ray Perkins

won't be sorry he left the Universi-

ty of Alabama to coach the Bucs.

As coach of the 1979-82 Giants, he

turned that team around.

The divisions:

East. The Giants will hold off the

Redskins again. In the race for the

division, the Cowboys would have

trouble with the Eagles if they

played the same schedule. The

Cowboys could be 3-1 and the

Eagles 1-3 going into their first

meeting in October. The St. Louis

Cardinals drafted a second-line

quarterback, Kelly Stouffer, then

made him feel like one when they

gave him a salary offer he could

refuse. So, this team is still starting

Neil Lomax.

Central. It is unlikely that the

Bears will be pressed this season by

the Vikings, who probably won't be

pressed by the Bucs, Detroit Lions,

or Green Bay Packers. The Lions

drafted able, controversial de-

fensive end Reggie Rogers. There

will be a quarterback controversy

when Eric Hipple's broken thumb

mends and he can challenge Chuck

Long. The Packers may have lost

more than they gained when they

drafted an effective runner, Brent

Fullwood, but traded away receiver

James Lofton.

West. The Rams and 49ers are

again in the fight for first, and

again, the Saints and Atlanta Fal-

cons are in the fight for third. Start-

ing his second tour as coach of the

Falcons, Marion Campbell, a de-

fensive specialist who was last in

charge in 1982-84, has brought in

one of the NFL's better offensive

coordinators, Rod Dowhower.



John McEnroe had much to ponder during his 6-3, 6-3, 6-4 loss to Ivan Lendl in the quarterfinals of the U.S. Open.

## Lendl Serves Eviction on McEnroe

By Peter Allano

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There was an air of expectation, the kind of excitement that usually precedes a Grand Slam tennis final, especially when two old adversaries meet. This would be John McEnroe's chance to reassert himself against the best player in the world, showing he still has the game to back up the often heated words.

But it has been a few years since the night of McEnroe standing on the other side of the net would make Ivan Lendl crumble like a stale cookie. The U.S. Open may have belonged to McEnroe at one time, but Lendl owns the deed now.

He played probably his best match of the year Wednesday night, overpowering a determined McEnroe, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4, to advance to the semifinals. It was Lendl's 19th consecutive match victory at the open, a streak that began in 1985 when he won his first open championship, beating McEnroe in the final. In the semifinals, Lendl will play Jimmy Connors, who wore down Brad Gilbert in an earlier match Wednesday.

[Stefan Edberg of Sweden, the men's No. 2, beat Ramesh Krishnan of India, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2, on Thursday afternoon to gain the semifinals,Agence France-Presse reported.]

[Edberg will play either Mats Wilander of Sweden, the No. 3 seed, or last year's runner-up, No. 5 seeded Miloslav Mecir of Czechoslovakia, in the semifinals. Their quarterfinal was to be played later Thursday.]



Lendl won his 19th straight U.S. Open match, a streak that began against McEnroe in the final of the 1985 tournament.

The other semifinal pits Lendl against the sixth-seeded Connors. Lendl won on the strength of an overpowering serve that did not result in many aces but was too hard and well placed for McEnroe to handle. Not only was McEnroe unable to break Lendl, he never held a break point. Lendl, in turn, broke McEnroe four times.

"I wanted to do the best I could, but he didn't let me," McEnroe said. "That's why he's No. 1. He's dedicated to the game and that makes him a tremendous player."

Lendl, of course, is from Czechoslovakia, but has been living in Greenwich, Conn., since 1981 and has applied for U.S. citizenship. The open, he said, was his biggest tournament. Winning the last two has given him a sense of belonging.

He might never enjoy the popularity that Connors has, or the notoriety that has made McEnroe the sport's biggest drawing card, but Lendl feels at home on the hard courts of Flushing Meadows, and that is all that matters to him.

"Under the circumstances, with everyone expecting fireworks and having to play at night, I played well," he said.

"It's hard to play McEnroe any time and any place, especially in the quarterfinals. You don't want to get too excited."

McEnroe began strongly, holding his serve easily early in the first set. He even ran down what appeared to be a volley winner by Lendl in the fourth game, pivoting and smacking a forehand winner into the open court.

But in the seventh game, McEnroe began having problems with his serve and was broken, double faulting twice. He questioned a couple of calls by the linesmen on his serve, and was agitated by the ushers' inability to control the crowd strolling to their seats after the breaks between games. There was a five-minute delay at one point as McEnroe and Lendl waited for the crowd to settle down.

"I got distracted," McEnroe said. "And standing there, I got cold. But he didn't let it bother him."

The break in the seventh game started a run of six consecutive games by Lendl, who swept the first set, McEnroe unable to make any inroads on his serve. Lendl was especially sharp, mixing his topspin passing shots with deftly hit lobs that infuriated McEnroe as they landed softly behind him.

Lendl kept the pressure on in the second set, holding serve in the first game, then breaking McEnroe for the third time, lifting two lob winners over him. Lendl's lead was 3-0 before McEnroe held serve, drawing cheers from a crowd hoping to see a classic match.

But as the second set ended, it was becoming apparent that only Lendl would find this match memorable. He was just about knocking the racket from McEnroe's hand, pinning him on the baseline with forehands. Lendl's serve, flat and hard, compared with McEnroe's use of spin, was just about unreturnable.

"The pace he hits is so good," McEnroe said. "It's difficult to play someone like him unless you're at the top of your game."

And McEnroe is not there yet, if he ever returns to the form that made him arguably the best player of his time.

Earlier, Connors reached the U.S. Open semifinals for the 13th time in 18 years by beating Gilbert, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-0. Thus, the 35-year-old Connors continued a remarkable year in which he has reached the quarterfinals at the French Open and the semi at Wimbledon.

"I think he got tired a bit in the third set," Connors said of Gilbert, who became increasingly frustrated as the match wore on, shaking his head and glancing at the clouds in exasperation. "Mental toughness enters into it too, but I began serving better in the second set, picking up my shots better."

Connors said he was pleased with his performance, but not satisfied. "Satisfying would be to get over the semifinal hump," he said.

(UPI, AP)

## Tigers Sweep Orioles, Regain Lead as Blue Jays Lose

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BALTIMORE — Doyle Alexander pitched a six-hitter Wednesday night to give the Detroit Tigers a 6-0 triumph over the Baltimore Orioles, a sweep of their doubleheader and first place again in the American League's East Division.

"I'll get me a calendar next year and write 'September' on every month," said Alexander, who struck out six and walked one. He is 5-0, with two shutouts, since being acquired Aug. 12 from the Atlanta Braves and, since 1984, has a 12-3 record in September.

In the first game, Bill Madlock and Matt Nokes hit two-run home runs to help give the Tigers a 7-4 triumph. The sweep moved Detroit 1 1/2 games in front of the Toronto Blue Jays, who lost, 6-4, to the Milwaukee Brewers.



## U.S., Soviet Columnists To Try Exchange Plan

Worse: If it rejects him, the Senate may have to give the court seat to its colleague Orrin Hatch.

In September 1984 the maestros Ozawa and Akiyama—with their administrative assistants, the industrialist Hideo Edo, father of Ozawa's first wife, and Osamu Murakami of the Toho Gakuen School—honored the 10th anniversary of their master's death with a "Memorial Concert for the Late Professor Saito" performed by more than 100 of his former students. Ozawa conducted Richard Strauss' *Don Quixote* and a symphony by the major Divinetti composer, Maurice Strakosky (K. 136) and Akiyama took the baton for Schumann's Third Symphony. Performed to full honors and loud acclaim in Tokyo and then in Osaka, the program meant more than a joyous reunion to Saito alumni, a third of whom flew from the West at their own expense.

Nobuko Imai, a noted violinist in the Netherlands, studied years with Saito, starting at the age of 9. "Saito was always very critical the first time we played anything," she recalls. "He would stop us, work with us, and then he'd be so pleased the second time at he'd ask us: 'Why can't you play the second time first!'"

With sponsorship and \$1 million in underwriting by the Japanese electronics giant NEC as well as grants from Mitsui, Sun-  
ny, Hanafusa Mori and various  
foundations, the Japanese all-  
stars went to work for no fees, just  
travel and lodging expenses. The

at the tour's first public performance, in Vienna's Konzerthaus on Tuesday, this dream-of-an-orchestra played the same program offered in London the next night and will play this weekend

*Philharmonic Sologists of Japan*  
*Saito Kinen Orchestra*: Sept. 11,  
Berlin, *Philharmonia*: Sept. 12,  
Paris, *Salle Pleyel*: Sept. 13,  
Frankfurt, *Alte Oper*.

A Thai reporter for a Bangkok English-language daily newspaper has won the first annual Davis-Latch Memorial Award for journalists in Asia. Sinfah Tunarawuth, who specializes in IndoChinese refugees and Southeast Asian affairs, received a plaque, a cash award of 49,000 baht (\$1,900) and a round-trip air ticket to the United States, where he will study refugee policy and improve his journalistic skills. The award by the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand honors two television journalists. Neill Davis and Davis Latch, killed Sept. 9, 1985, during

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